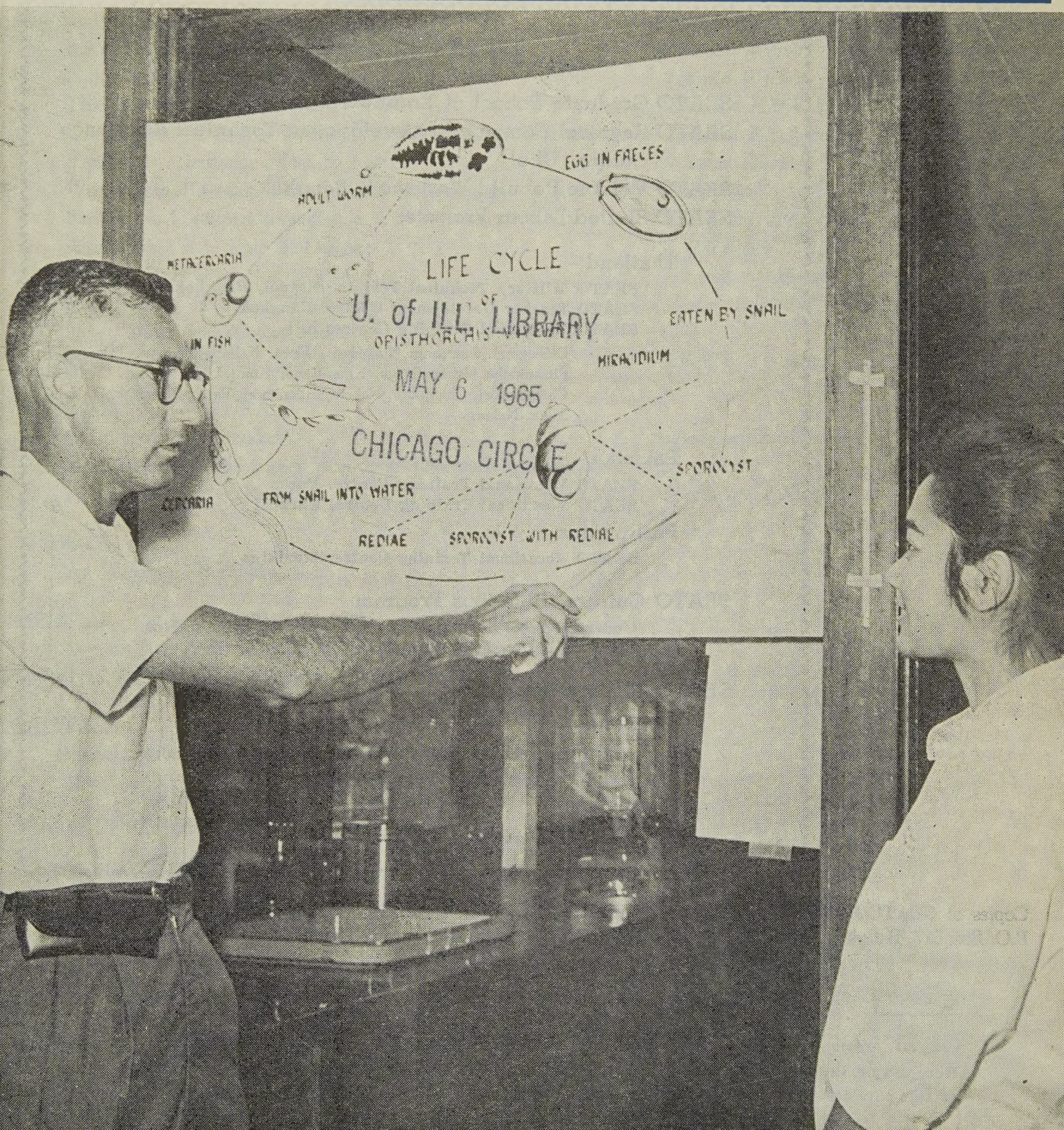
SEATO

SEATO Record

10th ANNIVERSARY YEAR

Vol. IV No. 1



U. of ILL. LIBRARY
MAY 6 1965
CHICAGO CIRCLE

Freedom must be defended in every quarter.

Unity

Events are isolated neither in time nor in space. SEATO Record attempts to bring together significant events of the Organization itself, of its member nations, and of similar organizations of regional nature, as well as statements which reflect attitudes or policies. Background information of this sort is essential to place SEATO in its proper context of world affairs and national development.

SEATO PROJECTS

SEATO Graduate School of Engineering, Bangkok

SEATO Regional Community Development Technical Assistance Centre, Ubol

SEATO Vehicle Rebuild Workshop, Bangkok

SEATO Skilled Labour Projects:

Thailand –

SEATO Military Technical Training School, Bangkok
SEATO Teacher Development Centre, Bangkok
SEATO Vocational Training Centres in :

Chiengmai, Lampang, Nongkhai, Udorn, Nakorn Phanom, Tak, Pitsanuloke, Nakorn Sawan, Khon-Kaen, Korat, Ubol, Rajburi, Cholburi, Chandhaburi, Chumporn, Nakorn Srithamaraj, Patalung, Songkhla, Yala, Sakon Nakorn.

Pakistan –

SEATO Vocational Training Centre, Dacca
SEATO Vocational Training Centre, Karachi

Philippines –

SEATO Vocational Training Centre, Marikina

SEATO Cultural Relations Program

Under-graduate Scholarships, Post-graduate Scholarships
Research Fellowships, Professorships

SEATO Medical Projects

Thailand –

SEATO General Medical Research Laboratory, Bangkok
SEATO Clinical Research Centre, Bangkok

Pakistan –

SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory, Dacca

Copies of **SEATO Record** are available, free of charge, from the Public Information Office, SEATO Headquarters, P.O. Box 517, Bangkok, Thailand. SEATO Record is produced six times a year.

Cover

SEATO Medical Research Laboratory is investigating diseases common to South-East Asia. Here Major Dale Wykoff, Chief of the Department of Medical Zoology discusses the life cycle of the parasite liver fluke with laboratory technician, Miss Bunsiri Pruk-udom (Article, page 37).

195

SEATO Record

Vol. IV No. 1

CONTENTS

February 1965

		Page
FOREIGN AFFAIRS		
British Government's Proposals	*Harold Wilson*	4
United Kingdom View of World Affairs	*Harold Wilson*	7
Thailand Progress Report	*Thanom Kittikachorn*	11
Convocation Ceremony of the Asian Development Institute	*Thanom Kittikachorn*	12
Viet-Nam: Challenge Must be Met	*Thanat Khoman*	12
World Wide Developments in 1964 Encouraging	*Dean Rusk*	15
Philippines Foreign Policy Guide	*Diosdado Macapagal*	18
Australian Trade Role in Defence	*J. McEwen*	20
Defence Review	*Sir Robert Menzies*	20
New Zealand Security Threat Seen	*Keith Holyoake*	21
New Guinea Independence Issue		22
Progress Promoted in S.E. Asia	*SEATO Feature*	23
ECONOMIC & CULTURAL		
Colombo Plan Extended	*(London Conference)*	26
New Zealand Seeks Closer Economic Ties with S.E. Asia		28
Pakistan Economic Report	*Mohammad Shoaib*	30
TRIBUTE		
Sir Winston Churchill		35
MEDICAL		
Doctors Report on Diseases of Thailand		36
Thai Doctors Heart Discovery		39
MILITARY		
French Military Programs		40
New Appointment: New Zealand Military Adviser		45
SEATO CHRONOLOGY		45
BOOKS OF INTEREST		46
SEATO PUBLICATIONS		47

SEATO Record is published under the authority of the Secretary-General of the South-East Asia Treaty Organization. Articles do not necessarily represent the views of the Organization or of individual governments. Unless otherwise expressly stated, all articles and documents may be reproduced. Signed articles may only be reproduced with the author's name.

Foreign Affairs

UNITED KINGDOM:

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S FOREIGN AFFAIRS PROPOSALS

Speech by Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Wilson

LONDON, December 23 (BIS) – Proposals which the British Government regard as "a powerful contribution to a serious world-wide agreement... towards arms control" and which would end all further proposals for the acquisition of nuclear power by any of Britain's NATO Allies, were outlined by the British Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Wilson in the House of Commons recently.

The Prime Minister said the three objectives of British proposals were:

(1) Finding a solution which would foster the strength and unity of the alliance by taking account of those non-nuclear members who wanted to exercise greater influence;

(2) Ensuring that, as far as possible, nuclear forces committed to NATO were united under a single, unified force, forming an integral part of the alliance's defence structure as a whole, and covering as far as possible, strategic and tactical weapons;

(3) Promoting increasing consultation within the alliance on the policy of the use of nuclear weapons anywhere in the world.

Peace was indivisible, said Mr. Wilson; nuclear war was even more so.

ATLANTIC NUCLEAR FORCE

The British Government proposed the creation of an Atlantic nuclear force, with the following components:

First, the British V-bomber force (except for aircraft needed for commitments outside NATO's area); and second, the British fleet of Polaris submarines, third, at least an equal number of U.S. Polaris submarines; fourth, some kind of mixed manned, and jointly owned, elements in which existing nuclear powers could take part, plus any force which France might care to subscribe.

The national elements in the force would be committed to it for as long as the alliance lasted.

Britain and the U.S. would have a veto over the use of all elements in the force and over any changes which might at any time be proposed in the control system. Any other country participating would also have a veto if it wanted, though collectively they could, if desired, exercise their veto as a single group.

The authority governing the force, acting entirely on instructions from Governments, would have as its duties to provide the force commander with political guidance, to approve his targeting and operational plans, to release nuclear weapons to the force commander, and to develop agreed policy on the role of all types of strategic and tactical weapons.

It would also discuss contingencies in any part of the world which could give rise to the possibility of nuclear weapons being used.

NON-DISSEMINATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

To ensure that the new arrangement could not result in, or be accused of, leading to a dissemination of nuclear weapons, and in particular to ensure that the arrangement could not be represented as bringing any new fingers nearer to the nuclear trigger, under the charter nuclear members would undertake not to disseminate nuclear weapons and non-nuclear members not to acquire them or control them. This would mean an undertaking by all non-nuclear powers, not only that they would not manufacture nuclear weapons, but also that they would neither own nor control them.

Mr. Wilson asserted: "On the question of the authority controlling it, there is a strong argument for its not being the NATO Council as such." When a point was raised about this by an Opposition member, Mr. Wilson said: "This is a view that we have taken, but we are not absolute about it. We are prepared to listen to arguments from you and from our allies about it."

NO GERMAN NUCLEAR CONTRIBUTION

Mr. Wilson said there would certainly be no German national nuclear contribution. Obviously the same question would apply to other European powers. It would be merely a question of a mixed-manned element.

On the question of the mix-manned component, existing non-nuclear countries would take part in managing a non-nuclear system. This would be done in such a way as to avoid any transgression or dissemination.

Referring to a land-based component, Mr. Wilson said: "It is our view that the creation of a new strategic force of surface ships armed with missiles is the least desirable way of applying the mixed-manned principle."

As would be clear from the Washington communiqué, while Britain regarded these proposals as the best way of meeting the problems, the U.S.A. believed that both proposals should be further discussed with allies to discover on what basis agreement could be reached.

"We have entirely reserved our position. We have made no commitments whatsoever on this point", said Mr. Wilson referring to the mixed-manned fleet. "We have positively made no commitment whatsoever on a British contribution to such a fleet if it were to be created."

Britain would now pursue discussions agreed with its NATO partners aimed at wider initiative on disarmament and arms control.

Mr. Wilson said international agreement must be the first disarmament priority. He hoped the Chinese nuclear explosion will not lead to other countries' seeking in self-defence to become nuclear powers because "then we really would be beyond the point of no-return in the matter of non-proliferation."

They must see in the light of further scientific developments that the partial nuclear ban treaty could be extended. He wanted to combine with President Johnson's proposals international agreement to regulate the traffic in arms and "ban the bloody traffic in secondhand arms."

The Government regarded as of great importance that there should be joint talks between the Government and the Opposition on the nation's defence and on the security not only of Britain but also of her allies.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS DEBATE

Mr. Wilson said: "Recent developments in world affairs require all of us to re-examine lines of policy, to restate objectives, determine priorities, and chart the course which may well determine policy for the next ten years, not only for Britain and the alliance but for the whole world."

But with questions of this importance there must certainly be no question of rushing them. The Prime Minister made the point that since the traditional spoils of war are not obtainable with nuclear weapons it is legitimate to hope that the nuclear bomb may now eliminate the likelihood of nuclear war between nuclear powers. But defence and foreign policy had to be related to the realities of the economic position.

The Prime Minister laid down: "We have not only to avoid measures which lead to the spread of nuclear weapons in or out of the alliance. We must frame our policies in such a way as to provide copper-bottomed guarantees against proliferation."

This meant that every advantage should be taken of opportunities which now present themselves for reducing tension between East and West. "We must watch, too, for a new break-through on disarmament – comprehensive nuclear, and conventional."

Any approach to world affairs which did not recognise the problem created by the detonation of the Chinese nuclear device was unreal.

DEFENCE EXPENDITURE

Speaking of expenditure on defence, Mr. Wilson said the plain fact was that Britain had been trying to do too much and the result had been gravely to hamper economic strength and independence without producing a viable defence.

Britain's defence expenditure was 7.1 per cent of our gross national product – higher than any other major western country except the U.S.A. There was built into the defence system an unavoidable rate of increase (in the absence of changes in policy) which would mean year by year a crippling increase in the call on money and resources.

Current expenditure amounted to just under £2,000 million and estimated continuance of defence commitments were likely to produce a rise to about £2,400 million five years hence without strengthening Britain's forces. "I hope", said the Prime Minister, "there is general realisation now that a reappraisal and a retrenchment are necessary."

Dealing with the strain imposed on Britain's overseas expenditure Mr. Wilson said the Government's overseas expenditure had been running at £500 million a year and overseas military expenditure at £350 million. He asked the house to get this in perspective by comparing it with an estimated deficit on the capital and current account of £700 million to £800 million.

He drew attention to the special problem of military expenditure in Germany. This year foreign exchange costs of maintaining troops in Germany would be about £85 million against which Britain could see no prospect at present of receiving more than £25 million to £30 million.

BRITAIN'S "THREE ROLES"

Britain's problems arose from trying to maintain alone in the world – apart from the U. S. A. and U.S.S.R. – three roles: strategic, nuclear and the continuing world role. The Major role in the Middle East, defending interests not exclusively British, cost £125 million a year. Britain also had to be ready at a moment's notice to respond to the needs of the Commonwealth including new, self-governing countries.

The Prime Minister said Britain would be abdicating its duty to the Commonwealth and world peace if it thought this world role could be abandoned.

"But", he said, "we have to apply imaginatively and ruthlessly the principle of cost-effectiveness." Britain had to ask whether in its weapons program generally – excluding the nuclear role – it was over-insuring against a balance of dangers which was continually shifting, and againts dangers which might be receding.

The Prime Minister pointed out that the balance of danger had shifted from Europe to new areas – areas where weapons suitable for Europe might not be effective.

Britain needed a radical reappraisal of its three roles. It might need to look at its weapons systems to see which systems were really going to be required. He declared: "The Government's conclusion from the first long, cool, hard look at this problem is that we cannot do all that has so far been thought desirable without fatally weakening our economy and correspondingly weakening our real defences."

But whatever Britain did, she could not afford to relinquish her world-wide role. He had been glad to see in Washington the full recognition the U.S. Government gave to Britain's unique role as a world peace-keeping power.

America recognised the importance of the bases Britain provided – indeed, said Mr. Wilson, Britain provided for the alliance and the world a contribution which no other country could provide, not even excluding America.

"If we are to fulfil our overseas role we need most – if not all – the bases we now hold, but we need to be accepted in these bases." The people in these base areas must be satisfied Britain's presence was of advantaeg to them as well as to others.

BRITISH IMAGE IMPORTANT

However, you cannot maintain a world role on military strength alone. The image we presented to Commonwealth and foreign countries was important. Britain must show it was at one with them in fighting oppression and racialism.

What impressed the Americans was Britain's capability of mounting peace-keeping operations which no one else could match.

Dealing with defence costs in terms of exchange and scarce manpower the Prime Minister said there was need to re-deploy some of this into exports. He could not anticipate the review being made by the Minister of Defence, "but these programs must be cut and must be made relevant to our developing needs. It would, however, be wrong to raise too many hopes for the coming year since the new estimates would reflect decisions taken a year, perhaps years, ago."

Mr. Wilson turned to the Washington communiqué, with its reference to joint research and development projects between U.S.A. and Britain, and said a mission had already gone to Washington where technical discussions were now taking place.

He declared he could not give a full account of what was said in Washington; this was part of a series of meetings not only between U.S.A. and Britain but between each of them and their allies.

The Prime Minister emphasised that the Washington talks were "positive, outward-looking" and that "we particularly agreed with the need to prevent further nuclear proliferation."

He dealt with the post-Nassau period, in which it was assumed that the mixed-manned force would be submarine. There had been widespread agreement that such a force was not feasible, and the proposal for a surface fleet now held the field.

He went on to declare that both the Government and the Opposition had "stressed the totally unacceptable nature of any scheme in which, either at the outset or at a later date, there was any question of the American veto on the use of the strategic weapon being withdrawn or made subject to any system of majority voting.

"For any combination of NATO allies, by a majority vote, to override either the U.S. or Britain, which would involve proliferation, would be unacceptable to us."

Talk of removing the U.S. veto was totally unrealistic, the Prime Minister declared.

Petroleum Refinery Installation In Cambodia

PARIS, December 5 – French technicians will help to install and operate a petroleum refinery with an annual production capacity of 500,000 tons in the port area of Sihanoukville, Cambodia. This project is covered by an agreement recently signed by Mr. Son Sann, personal advisor to Prince Sihanouk, and a French delegation representing the Régie Autonome des Pétroles and the Union Générale des Pétroles (NBF)

UNITED KINGDOM VIEW OF WORLD AFFAIRS

Speech by the Prime Minister, the Right Hon. Harold Wilson, O.B.E., M.P., at the Lord Mayors's Banquet, Guildhall, on Monday, November 16, 1964

Traditionally this speech has provided an occasion for my predecessors to set out in some detail the attitude of the Government to some great and topical issue in world affairs. This I do not propose to do tonight, because we shall shortly be engaged in important negotiations with our Allies. When those negotiations begin we intend to be ready with a clear statement of our views, and the clear British initiative for which I believe our friends are waiting.

Rather, I propose to refer to some of the basic principles which will guide and inspire our approach to world affairs. First, I stress our loyalty to the United Nations, which with all its defects and disappointments, remains the hope of the world. Defects and disappointments there have been and are, for no man-made institution can command perfection. And, perhaps inevitably, some of our hopes that the United Nations could achieve a stronger and more decisive role in peace-keeping have been casualties of the cold war, and of the division of the world which has dominated post-war history. It must be our task to work with like-minded nations, within present limitations of structure and approach, to create a more effective means by which the United Nations can step in to keep the peace, and to prevent small clashes from escalating into big ones. Equally it is our intention, whenever the opportunity arises or can be created, to take initiatives in disarmament. We do not regard disarmament as an issue to be shunted into some quiet siding; it must remain in the forefront of world affairs, and our aims in the fields of disarmament must inform and guide our approach to defence policy and the problems of the Alliance, to which I will come in a moment.

CHANGE IN UNITED NATIONS

But our influence in the United Nations, which we passionately believe can and must be enhanced, depends on more than the day-to-day debates, the stately quadrille of resolutions and procedural arguments. It depends, more and more, on the policies we adopt, and the extent to which we can speak with and through a united Commonwealth.

Just as the world has changed, so the United Nations has changed since it was created 20 years ago. There are new countries feeling the pride and release of energies which come from the achievement of self-government and nationhood in place of colonial status. And no nation has a prouder record than Britain, under successive Governments, in bringing about this transformation. If the historic break with the past was Lord Attlee's courageous decision to free India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon, so the process he began has continued with determination and imagination under Labour and Conservative Governments alike. We may have had arguments, sometimes fierce, about speed, or form, or direction, but the history of the past 15 years has been a prodigious and unparallelled record of de-colonisation—a record which has not always received the acclaim it deserves, and which we have not always, in a world where the public relations officer has replaced the gunboat as an instrument of national policy, trumpeted forth with the clarity we are entitled to use. As one who in Opposition repeatedly made this all-party claim at home and abroad, I shall be forgiven if I return to it in my new capacity.

NEW ATTITUDES AND ISSUES

But let us be clear. The new nations who more and more dominate discussions at the forum of world affairs; who more and more constitute the mass of world opinion to which even the most powerful nations must condition their appeal; these nations will enunciate and stress attitudes and exalt issues far different from those which are uppermost in the minds of the victors of 1945. It would be surprising if they

---

A project to demonstrate irrigation and agricultural techniques is being carried out at the Thai-SEATO Community Development Technical Assistance Centre at Ubol, north-eastern Thailand. Examining details of the scheme are (left to right): SEATO Secretary-General, Mr. Konthi Suphamongkhon; Department of Community Development Acting Director-General, Mr. Vichit Sukaviriya; Mr. Supan Singburanaudom and Mr. Ari Wongaraya of the Community Development Department; and former British Ambassador, Sir Dermot MacDermot. Sir Dermot on behalf of the British Government presented a cheque for £500 to provide a water supply for the project.

did not. They are less interested in the East-West division than the division between rich and poor nations, less concerned with protocol than with poverty. And our influence in the world will depend a good deal on our ability to express and represent their aspirations, and guide them into constructive channels; to work with them; to speak for mankind, not to side with its oppressors.

And what the new generation is concerned about is poverty: the need not for aid, for charity, but for development with all that means for us–a fact we have recognised by having for the first time in the Cabinet a Minister for Overseas Development.

And they are concerned about race. No nation, it was proclaimed a century ago, can live half slave, half free. In 1964 the world cannot live with a division between first-class and second-class citizens, differentiated by the colour of their skin. Our approach to this challenge, whether in world affairs or in our domestic life, cannot be conditioned by cowardice or compromise; this is, for every nation, the great moral imperative, a straight issue between right and wrong. If we believe that He "hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth", we cannot condone in others, or ourselves assert, colour prejudice or the practice of racialism. And if we are going to speak with authority abroad, we have a duty at home to show our deep loathing and to condemn by our words, and outlaw by our deeds, racial intolerance, colour prejudice, anti-Semitism: whether they be found in the activities of squalid relics of pre-war Fascism, in the behaviour of politicians of any party–or in the attitudes of a so-called Labour Club. While I can accept no responsibility for organizations not affiliated to my party, I have in the past condemned, and shall in the future equally dissociate my colleagues and myself from, any such attitudes shown by those who use our name.

NEED TO RAISE LIVING STANDARDS

But let us equally stress the positive side, the need at home to improve housing, education, and employment prospects so that the immigrants here are not blamed for evil social conditions whith existed before they came and which it is our duty to remove.

And this is where our overseas development drive comes in: we must do all in our power, *with* the Commonwealth, *with* our Allies, *with* the United Nations, to raise living standards in the Commonwealth so that none shall feel himself driven here by the whip of poverty.

For the Commonwealth has a unique role to play. In a world of racial conflict it is the greatest multi-racial free association in the world. It expresses within itself the traditions of the past, the strength of the present, the hopes of the future. It can give a lead in the United Nations based on its own unchallenged quality, the quality of adaptability and responsiveness to change.

The international organizations of the past–from the Concert of Europe to the League of Nations–perished because they existed, or were operated, to conserve an existing order. Some may see the United Nations in that role: the majority of its members see it as an instrument of peaceful revolution.

UNIQUE ROLE

This is the world in which we live, and we must come to terms with it. The United States under President Kennedy and President Johnson have given a great lead in this direction at so many historic moments. The Soviet Union, too, are showing more awareness of the views of uncommitted nations. But if there is one nation which cannot afford to chalk on the walls "World go home", it is Britain. We are a world power, and a world influence, or we are nothing. Centuries of history, our innate abilities as administrators and businessmen, our deep reserves of understanding and concern, have fitted us for a unique role in this new world.

I do not under-estimate the difficulties. Many of the new countries may make mistakes in the exercise of their new freedom. Heaven knows, some of them have. We must understand, and help, with the encouragement–and the humility–of a people who, in our 700 years of progress towards democracy, have ourselves been guilty in past centuries of strange and arbitrary aberrations from democratic methods.

Starting from the way in which we view the world stage, I come to the problems of the alliance, which will dominate the discussions we are to have with the United Stetes and with our European partners over the next few weeks and months.

TWO OBJECTIVES

Our approach will have two objectives. First, to strengthen the alliance, and check the tendencies to separatism and weakness which have characterised the last two years; and second, to do this in a way which not only does not conflict with our hopes and plans for further advances towards international agreement on nuclear problems, but so far as possible makes it easier to achieve such agreements.

In a nuclear world safety lies in collective security, in alliances based on interdependence. No member of NATO has the right, whether through nostalgic delusions or for any other reason, to endanger the strength and security of the alliance as a whole, or to adopt unviable attitudes which, while their unviability is being proved the hard way, endanger the alliance and make immeasurably more difficult the task of reaching agreement on measures to stop the spread of nuclear weapons.

We must be prepared to make sacrifices for the sake of our collective strength; but the only sacrifices this Government will ask of our people in our international policy will be the sacrifice of illusions and of doctrine–usually the hardest sacrifice anyone can be asked to make. No action will be taken which can in any way weaken the nation's real defences, for we hold that the first duty of a Government, in the kind of world we are still living in, is to see that the nation's defences are maintained. Indeed, maintenance is not enough. Simultaneously with our preparations for the Washington talks we shall be reviewing defence policy to decide what re-deployment of our resources is necessary to repair those gaps and weaknesses which our first examination has shown to exist. This will not be easy, but it is essential.

NUCLEAR SAFEGUARDS

We see our purpose in the alliance as being to try to reverse the tendency to separatism, to provide for much more effective safeguards against proliferation–inside or outside the alliance–and to ensure that its nuclear power becomes more a matter of concern and consultation for its members. It is not more fingers on the trigger we want: and it will be one of our main purposes in the discussions to see there aren't any.

While for obvious reasons I cannot go into detail tonight let me make one thing clear: we reject categorically any idea of a separate European deterrent. Such a proposal we regard as dangerous–it would weaken and divide NATO, for there is nothing so debilitating as an alliance within an alliance; it would, I think, face our American Allies with a serious reappraisal of their attitude to Europe; it would be seen as–and would be–a grave step in proliferation of nuclear weapons, and it would be, in our view, a fatal blow to the hope of further easement of tension, further constructive agreements between East and West.

I believe there is now a widespread desire to think again, and while we cannot ignore the trend, the momentum of the past two years, this is a time for going back to first principles. I am sure that we shall not need an interpreter in Washington if we propose there that we go back to first base.

BRITISH INFLUENCE IN WORLD AFFAIRS

My Lord Mayor, I have spoken of the influence I believe this country can have, in the United Nations, in the Commonwealth, in the alliance. I believe that a favourable conjuncture in world affairs gives us all the opportunity of a fresh start, and Her Majesty's Government will play a full part in trying to seize that opportunity.

But in a wider sense our influence will never be significantly greater than the economic strength we can command. I will not weary you, Sir, or your guests, with a repetition of the facts of our economic situation, or of the measures the Government consider necessary if we are to get out of the shallows in which we have floundered for too long and make for the open sea.

But three things I will say.

First, to our friends in EFTA, in the rest of Europe and in the wider trading community of which we are a part, I would say this. The *force majeure* of a serious trade gap has compelled us to take temporary measures to check imports which, however unavoidable, we frankly regard as a step in the wrong direction–away from the freer trading world which is our main objective in world trade, away from the pattern of vigorous and robust and competitive trading conditions in which our own industries must live and thrive. These measures are temporary, and they will last only as long as they are needed, and not a day longer. They are intended only to provide a breathing space while our long-term measures come into effect.

DETERMINATION TO KEEP STERLING STRONG

Secondly, I want to take this opportunity tonight, in the heart of this great financial centre, to proclaim not only our faith but our determination to keep sterling strong and to see it riding high. This determination is based not on any consideration of prestige; it is basic to all our plans of preserving values at home and of raising the standard of living of our people, for all we hope to do in world affairs, for the discharge of our responsibilities to the wider sterling area of which we are the bankers and the heart.

In past years there have been suggestions that we in Britain should turn our back on the sterling area, cultivate our own garden, and repudiate our obligations to other Commonwealth countries. Her Majesty's Government unequivocally reject this approach as harmful to Britain, harmful to the Commonwealth and harmful to world trade. I have spoken this evening of the importance of preserving and improving our Commonwealth links, and not only on economic grounds: to turn our back on the sterling area would be a body-blow to the Commonwealth and all it stands for. That is why we put such emphasis in our approach on the strength of sterling.

To this end we have already taken urgent measures, both short term and long term in character: they must be left to work. The Government want it clearly understood that we shall not hesitate to take any further steps that at any time are or become necessary. If anyone, at home or abroad, doubts the firmness of that resolve, and acts upon their doubts, let them be prepared to pay the price for their lack of faith in Britain.

REJECT DEFEATIST DOCTRINE

But let us be equally clear. We reject the defeatist doctrine that the only way to a strong pound is to keep the economy weak. As I said in the House of Commons: "We have learned the hard way that deflation and contraction, so far from making us more efficient and competitive, have the opposite effect–costs rise; essential investment is discouraged; restrictive attitudes on both sides of industry are encouraged; a policy which relates incomes to expanding production is made infinitely harder to achieve." Nor are we prepared to accept the unemployment and loss of production which would be entailed.

Equally we must be clear that the world's trading problems call for steps to increase and strengthen world liquidity. All our hopes for freeing world trade, through the Kennedy Round and in other ways, would be frustrated if exports and imports seized up, like a motor-car deprived of oil, through a shortage of liquidity.

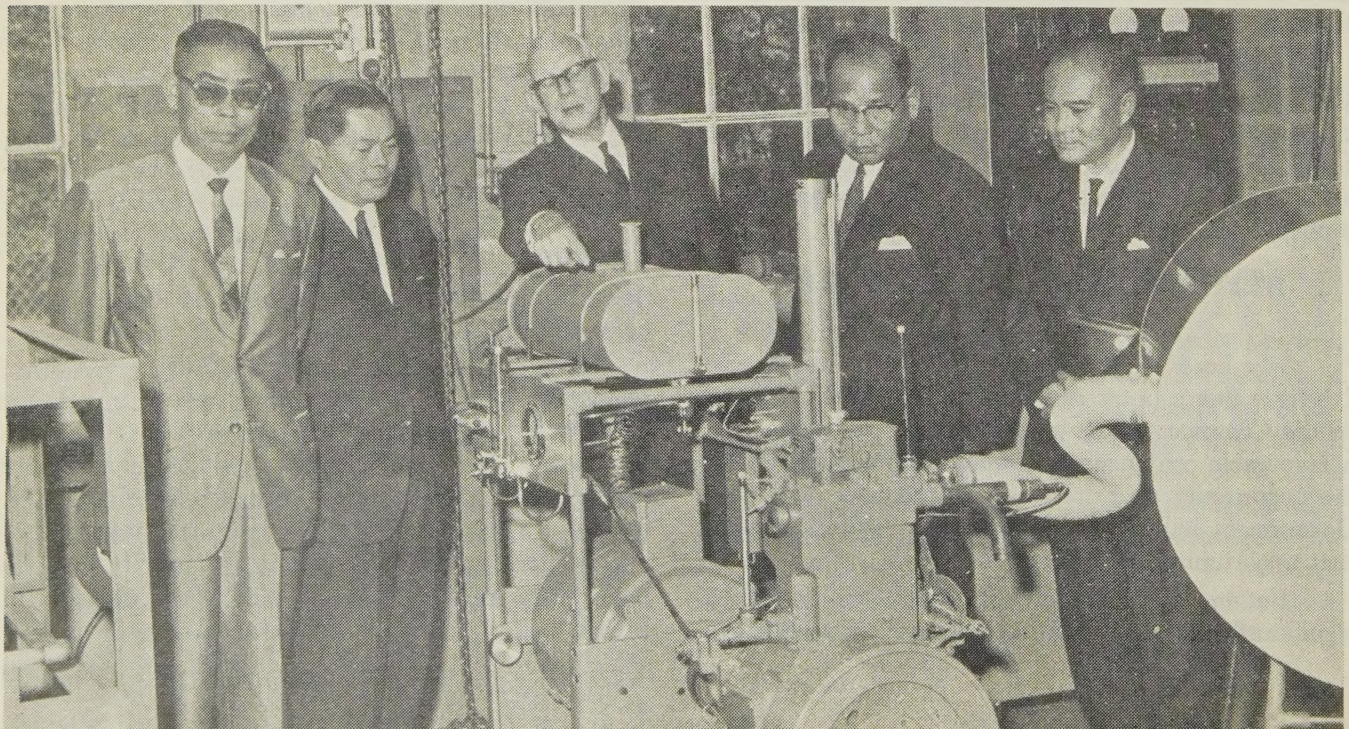
And my third and last point is this. Our problems could be solved, and I am confident that they will, only by a great effort in production and in salesmanship. The City, of which you spoke, has a great part to play–in its unique contribution to invisible exports, which we shall help and foster, and in the provision of services to industry. I stress service to industry–and the role of finance must be as a servant, never as a master–because all of us would wish to stress the constructive role the City and its wide variety of institutions can play in facilitating and channelling investment–you will find Her Majesty's Government ever willing to encourage investment, as opposed to speculation.

SURRENDER OUT-MODED PRACTICES

But we stand or fall as a nation on the sharpness of the cutting edge we can develop in production and exports: the right goods, the right price, the right delivery dates–and certainty in keeping delivery dates once promised. And this means a much greater willingness on both sides of industry to accept change and innovation, to surrender out-moded practices which have no relevance to the needs of the 'sixties. If this can be done, we need have no doubts about Britain's future.

A year or two ago, publicity was given to anxieties expressed by good friends of Britain that we had lost our role in the world. We, all of us, reject this interpretation. For we have in this country of ours reserves of skill and craftmanship and administrative ability, of talent for research and design, unrealised talents in the fields of production and salesmanship–we have a great people, slow to move, but indomitable when we are up against it. Let these qualities be mobilised, these energies released, and, my Lord Mayor, there are no heights of achievement which Britain cannot scale, for our own good and for the good of the world.

Four Thai provincial governors recently toured the United Kingdom as guests of the British Government. Here they are seen visiting an educational equipment factory in Berkshire, accompanied by Professor S.J. Davies. From left to right: Mr. Sawasdi Meephien, Governor of Patlung; Mr. Vitoon Chakkapark, Governor of Smutprakarn; Mr. Nard Montasevee, Governor of Cholburi; and Mr. Yudth Nunpakdi, Governor of Lopburi.



PRIME MINISTER REPORTS PROGRESS

On the occasion of the first anniversary of the present government headed by Prime Minister Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn on December 11, the Prime Minister addressed Thai nationals on radio and television giving an account of the government's activities undertaken in various spheres during its one-year administration.

The following is the substance of his message.

AGRICULTURE: The Bhumipol dam – the biggest and most important dam of the country was opened and construction of 11 other dams have been speedily undertaken.

Twice-a-year farming has been carried out in 52,499 rai of land in 22 provinces. Promotion of cultivation of rubber, wheat and cattle and hog raising, culture of fresh water fish has been intensified.

An agricultural flying unit was set up with seven planes provided by the Royal Air Force. Almost two hundred thousand rai of paddy-fields affected by locusts were sprayed with insecticied and insecticide chemicals were provided for pests control in an area of 1.3 million rai.

EDUCATION: Efforts were made to improve quality and standards of education in order to create efficient manpower to ably pursue the economic system of a developing country. Two universities were opened – in Chiengmai and Khon Khaen.

Technical colleges and vocational schools were developed. There were 234 schools constructed as well as 927 school buildings. Expansion was made of various other schools.

A planetarium and observatory was opened in Bangkok.

COMMUNICATIONS: Rehabilitation was conducted of a good many highways in the north, the north-east, the central region, the south and the east.

The Kaeng Koy – Bua Yai railway construction was continued from the previous year. Additional locomotives, passengers and goods wagons were bought totalling 80.

INDUSTRY AND TRADE: A total of 1,820 industrial factories were set up all over the country with the permission of the government. Expansion of 69 factories was also granted. Aid to promote production of various factories was also given.

Exports are totally worth 10,672 million baht, exceeding the previous year by 1.16 million baht. Rice export totalling 1.73 million tons gave the biggest income. Other exports were maize, cassava and castor seeds.

MAINTENANCE OF INTERNAL PEACE: An additional 1,752 men were added to the Police service for the maintenance of internal peace and order. Communicating system between various operation units was improved to speed up the work. Crime prevention was intensified as well as control of road accidents, fire prevention and other services.

Efficiency of administrative authorities was developed by means of the holding of training courses and seminars.

HEALTH: Insecticide spraying was carried out in 58 provinces. Yaws suppression and control was launched and five additional mobile units of tuberculosis survey were operated. The Chiengmai Tuberculosis Control unit was developed and such a unit was opened up in Khon Khaen.

Development and expansion of hospital buildings was made in various hospitals, metropolitan and provincial.

PREVENTION OF OUTSIDE AGGRESSORS: Military forces were always prepared to cope with any emergencies. Tactical exercises were conducted and arms and ammunition stock-piling was carried out.

FOREIGN RELATIONSHIPS: Relationships with foreign countries was satisfactory. Thai experts in education and religious mission were sent to Laos at the request of that government.

Aid was given to South Viet-Nam. The Government was requested to act as mediator in the Malaysia – Indonesia – Philippines dispute and also to look after Malaysia's interests in the Philippines and Indonesia.

ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION: A sum of 894 million baht of foreign aid as a result of economic and technical cooperation was offered to the Government. Main contributors are the US-262 million baht and the United Nations – 132.64 million baht. Other donors are Australia, Japan, the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany and Denmark.

All the achievements of the government's administration were attributed by the Prime Minister to the good cooperation existing between the people and the Government and also to internal peace and order. The Prime Minister, consequently, appealed to all Thai nationals to stand forever in unity so as to maintain good order. With peace in the country, the Government will undoubtedly be able to proceed successfully with its work of developing the nation, he concluded. (Govt. Public Relations Department).

THAILAND:

CONVOCATION CEREMONY OF THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE

Statement by Prime Minister Thanom Kittikachorn

Following are excerpts of the address given by Prime Minister Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn at the convocation ceremony of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning on October 22.

"In many countries of the ECAFE region, economic development is being given top priority, but their earnest efforts are often hampered by shortage of trained personnel.

"We all know that in Asia, we are not short of people; what we are short of are people with the right kind of training. For this reason, I wish to place on record my deep appreciation of the role of ECAFE, the United Nations Special Fund, and all those contributing Governments, in bringing about the establishment of this Institute, which aims at meeting the need for well-trained personnel by providing proper training to officials concerned with the formulation and execution of economic development policies and programs in countries of Asia and the Far East.

"It is gratifying that thirty officials from fourteen ECAFE countries, some coming from as far as Iran, Afghanistan, and the Republic of Korea, have attended the first course of the Institute. I note also that three of these officials are Thai who, I am sure, must have had an interesting and useful experience among this international group.

"FELLOWS OF THE ASIAN INSTITUTE"

"The recipients of the certificates, which I shall have much pleasure in awarding, will notice that they have been inscribed as "Fellows of the Asian Institute." This signifies a link between the Institute and each individual Fellow, as well as among the Fellows themselves – the link which will extend beyond the duration of their training period. To me this is important, because the links of understanding and friendship forged at, and with, the Institute can be of much help and value to each of the Fellows in the development work of his country. As the Institute continues into the future, with an increasing number of Fellows returning to serve their homelands, more Asian countries will have at their disposal an expanding force of trained personnel who understand economic development problems not only of their respective countries but of other countries in the region as well, and, more significantly, who will think in regional terms." (UNIS)

THAI FOREIGN MINISTER:

CHALLENGE MUST BE MET IN S. VIET-NAM

WASHINGTON, December 12 (AP) – Thailand's Foreign Minister, Mr. Thanat Khoman, completed a series of talks with President Lyndon Johnson and his top advisers on South Viet-Nam with a warning that failure to meet the Communist challenge would endanger all of South-East Asia.

He told a news conference that the "situation is fraught with danger, but certainly is not hopeless."

Mr. Thanat took the view that the war in Viet-Nam already has been expanded by the support given by the North Vietnamese authorities to Communist guerillas fighting in the south.

He said that whatever action taken would be done in relation to the need to pacify the situation in South Viet-Nam.

"No one takes delight in starting bombing here and there," he said. "On our side, we do not think of aggression or expansion; what we are trying to do is to save South Viet-Nam from being overrun by the Communists."

MORE INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT

Mr. Thanat conferred with President Johnson on broader international support for South Viet-Nam in its struggle against Communist guerillas.

He told newsmen after the White House meeting that "more international support is needed so that the people of South Viet-Nam would feel that their struggle is also the struggle of other free peoples."

He said that he had brought a message from his Government to President Johnson giving assurances of continued close friendship and cooperation, particularly in the troubled South-East Asian area.

SOUTH-EAST ASIA DISCUSSION

The Foreign Minister came here from New York at the invitation of President Johnson to discuss the South-East Asian situation.

He declined to comment on possible selective bombings of Communist supply lines in North Viet-Nam and Laos, but said:

"I think what has been done or will be done should have one objective – to safeguard the peace, security and stability in South-East Asia."

He said Thailand has provided some economic help to South Viet-Nam "and will do what is necessary to the utmost of our capabilities."

The situation in Laos has shown some slight improvement, he said. He predicted this would continue, provided the people forget their differences, close ranks and work as closely as possible together.

This formula is also needed in South Viet-Nam, he said, where there have been many difficulties. But he did not think the situation there was without hope.

In Thailand, he said, the Communist effort to infiltrate the northeast region had been halted by prompt and effective government measures.

INTERNATIONAL FORCE URGED

Earlier, in New York he urged creation of an international force to carry on the fight against Communist rebels in South Viet-Nam.

"While the United States has the power to win this fight, it would be better for the United States and for South-East Asia if the responsibility could be charged with as many nations as possible," Mr. Thanat declared.

Making clear that Thailand would be willing to contribute to such a force, he said:

"My country would not shirk its responsibilities in this matter."

Mr. Thanat told a luncheon meeting at New York's Overseas Press Club that he did not believe the United Nations could be the medium for setting up such an expeditionary force, as was the case in Korea.

"The United Nations is in such a state now that any move of this kind would be doomed to failure," he said.

ACTION NEEDED ON SUPPLIES

Mr. Thanat made clear that he favors some kind of action against bases from which the Viet Cong rebels are supplied outside South Viet-Nam.

"It is a basic error to talk about the United States or South Viet-Nam expanding or extending the war by striking at bases in North Viet-Nam," he said.

"The Communists already have expanded and extended the conflict, and now we have the job of trying to defend our own freedoms. If we allow the Communists bases from which they can achieve their purposes our own interests will suffer."

But he cautioned against "using atomic weapons to kill a mosquito."

ATOMIC BOMBS TOO DRASTIC

"I think for example that it would be too drastic an action to use the atomic bomb," he said. "Too drastic an action would be bound to draw a reaction."

He said the source of such reaction would obviously be North Viet-Nam, or Communist China – "they're really the same in this" – and that in any case the Communist countries would "shout their heads off" if North Viet-Nam is attacked.

Defending South Viet-Nam against Communism was a vital matter for many countries, he said.

"We think South Viet-Nam is the key to South-East Asia," he said. "If it falls to Communism there will be many repercussions throughout Asia."

"There can be no talk of quitting or withdrawing from this struggle," he added.

MORALE, CONFIDENCE PROBLEM

The Minister said that despite the reverses of recent months he believed the chance for success against Communism in South Viet-Nam is more than even.

"We should not be too quickly discouraged," he said. "Only a few years ago everyone thought that Laos was beyond hope. But Laos is still on the map and things are better there now."

The greatest need, he said, is for a few victories against the Viet Cong rebels in South Viet-Nam.

"A few victories will build morale and also help to create confidence among the South Viet-Nam people in their government," he added. "This lack of confidence on the part of the people is one of the greatest problems in the situation."

SUGGESTION WELCOMED IN SAIGON

SAIGON, December 5(Reuter) – South Vietnamese official circles welcomed a suggestion by Thailand's Foreign Minister, Mr. Thanat Khoman, that South-East Asian countries and other foreign nations should play a larger role in fighting communism in Vietnam.

Authoritative sources said the South Vietnamese government had not yet received sufficient details of Mr. Thanat's proposal to make any final conclusion.

But these sources said the goal of the struggle in Vietnam was not confined only to defending the independence and security of this country but also the independence and security of all countries of the area.

S.E. ASIA SITUATION HOPEFUL

NEW YORK, December 16 – With "more effort and determination" by Free World nations there is no reason why South-East Asia should fall to Communist aggression from the North."

Mr. Thanat Khoman, the Foreign Minister of Thailand, gave this appraisal on South-East Asia here December 15 in an address before some 100 executives of major American business firms. Mr. Thanat called South Viet-Nam the key in frustrating Communist territorial ambitions in South-East Asia and said it would be foolhardy for the United States and other friendly countries to withdraw their military and economic assistance.

The withdrawal of such assistance at this time, the visiting Foreign Minister said, would lead to the expansion of Communist frontiers to at least the Mekong River and would strengthen Communism on other continents.

"Although the danger is real and, under certain circumstances, quite pressing, the future in South-East Asia and especially in Thailand is hopeful," Foreign Minister Thanat said. "We are stronger than those forces that would destroy our freedom. With more effort and determination we can keep our heritage (firm) against outside attack."

ECONOMIC PROGRESS NEED

The 30 million people of Thailand are determined to preserve their freedom, the Foreign Minister said. His country has successfully fought against Communist subversion and infiltration. The key to this success, he said, is not only the build-up of military security, but the efforts to build up the country's economy. He described Thailand's economic development program– the construction of roads, dams, schools and the efforts to bring in more industries through foreign investment. And he thanked the American businessmen for showing an interest in Thailand by increasing their investments in the country.

"We depend upon a development program not only for economic progress, but also for building our security. There is nothing like a society with a built -in security – giving people jobs to do and education. If we succeed in doing this, then Thailand will be immensely better able to face the challenges. She will be building for her people, for a free South-East Asia and a Free World," he said.

Mr. Thanat spoke at a luncheon held in his honor by the Far East-American Council of Commerce and Industry. He heads the Thai delegation at the United Nations General Assembly, currently in session.

SUBJUGATION AIM

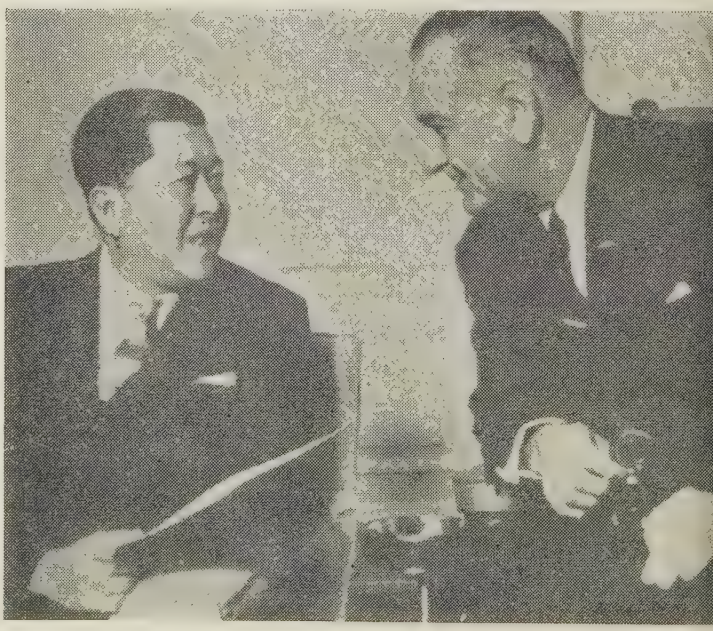
He said there is no question that the Chinese Communists and their Hanoi partners seek to subjugate the people and control the resources of South-East Asia and the area's strategic position for launching further aggression. "The United States aids South-East Asia," the Foreign Minister told the luncheon group, "because you believe that the World should not be oppressed" and because a South-East Asia under the control of "aggressive forces – Communists – would strengthen Communists in other parts of the world."

The Foreign Minister said there is no question whether or not Free World military forces should be withdrawn from South Viet-Nam. "The question is whether we can afford to withdraw?" Then, he said, South Viet-Nam would fall to the Communists and Laos and Cambodia would soon follow.

He said, "We, in Thailand, are determined to do our duty to our nation and people and to the cause of freedom in South-East Asia and the Free World."

He emphasized that assistance to South Viet-Nam must be continued and that American businessmen can contribute to the security of South-East Asia by investing development capital in the area. The Foreign Minister said Thailand has the economic and political stability to make this capital work for the mutual benefit of the Free World. (USIS)

Thailand's Foreign Minister Thanat Khoman confers with US President Lyndon B. Johnson at the White house during a recent visit to the United States.



WORLD WIDE DEVELOPMENTS IN 1964 ENCOURAGING

Press conference by U.S. Secretary of State

WASHINGTON, December 24 – Following are extracts from the text of the statement with which Secretary of State Dean Rusk opened his news conference:

"As we come toward the end of the year, you may be interested in a few thoughts about how the end of the year looks. I shall not make extensive remarks because I want to get to your questions, but you may be interested in noting that the process of change continues throughout the world. We have relations with 115 countries. During this calendar year there will have been elections or changes of government in more than 45 of them, so that your lives and my life never become boring.

"As far as our allies are concerned, our more than 40 allies are secure and growing in assurance, developing economically to greater levels of prosperity. I think if there is any particular question among our allies that gives us the gravest concern at the moment, it will be, of course, the unresolved issue of Cyprus, which has deeply divided our two friends, Greece and Turkey.....

UNRESOLVED PROBLEMS

"In Western Europe our NATO meeting clearly reflected the fact that these countries feel more prosperous and more secure than at any time since the war. The problems within the alliance have to do with how Europe is to be formed in the long run, what Europe is to be, and that is a great historical question which will take some time and on which I think we need not be too impatient.

"There is still the unresolved question of the management of the nuclear problems of the alliance, and those will be up for considerable discussion in the weeks and months ahead. We have taken the view that there are two ways to come into the so-called nuclear club: One is to possess nuclear weapons; the other is to be a target for nuclear weapons.

"This problem was transformed back in the fifties when the Soviet Union developed large numbers of missiles aimed at our allies, in addition to the intercontinental missiles aimed at us. And so those countries who are the targets of nuclear weapons have an understandable interest in the problem – a desire to know about it, to participate in the answers to the problem, and to be sure that their interests are fully taken into account in all discussions of nuclear matters. And that is why the European initiative in the summer of 1960 led to Mr. Herter's proposal in Dec. 1960 and which has been the subject of discussion in the alliance since that time. Those discussions will continue in the weeks ahead.

DANGEROUS ISSUES

"There are in other parts of the world some extremely dangerous issues. The most immediate two are in South-East Asia and in the Congo. In South Viet-Nam the problem is a combination of unity within the country and pressures and infiltration from the outside. We believe very strongly that both these elements need an answer, that both are important to the security and the independence of South Viet-Nam, and that unity is a primary requirement for a solution to that problem, and undoubtedly we will have a chance to come back to that in a few moments.

"In the Congo, the situation there has become threatening at the end of the year because of outside intervention. As far as we are concerned, we have for five years provided assistance to the Government of the Congo and to the United Nations in an agreed policy of sustaining the unity and the independence of that great country in the heart of Africa. We do not consider that our assistance to the Congo Government is an intervention, as some have said. There is almost not a country in Africa which is not receiving assistance at the request of its government from someone outside the continent, and indeed there are continuing United Nations resolutions which encourage members to give assistance to the Congo and to the government. It is quite another thing in the sort of intervention that is reflected in furnishing arms illegally to rebel elements.....

INTERNATIONAL LEGATION RIGHTS

"I might also call your attention to a statement that I made recently with respect to rights of legation. At year end we find ourselves concerned about the erosion in these historical rights of intergovernmental representation which are the very heart of the structure of international relations. It has taken several centuries to get these rights of legation on a stable basis.

"It is not necessary that governments always agree with each other, but it is necessary that if they are to have communication with each other and to have some chance to establish their relationships on a reciprocal basis, that these elementary rights of legation be fully respected. And we have been concerned in this past year by the negligence on the part of some governments in protecting official installations and according to our official representatives abroad the traditional rights which diplomacy insists upon.

"These are matters which can not help but affect adversely bilateral relations between us and others, and I would just like to point out to you that we shall be sensitive on these matters, because they are important and they do affect the structure of international society.

"Well, these are some of the things that are on my mind. As you can see, as usual it is a mixed situation, a changing situation. There are elements for encouragement – assurance, gratitude – in many parts of the world. There are elements of danger – South Viet-Nam, the Congo – which need and will get our continuing attention, and there is always much unfinished business still ahead of us.

VIETNAMESE SITUATION

Q. "Mr. Secretary, could you go into more detail in your assessment of the Vietnamese situation and what can be done about it?"

A. "At the present time the most immediate question has to do with unity among the leadership in South Viet-Nam.

"Let me say at the very beginning that Ambassador Taylor is there as the spokesman for the United States, for the President. He is there carrying our American policy, a policy which is primarily that of assisting the South Vietnamese to gain and maintain their own security. He speaks for the government of this country and we shall back him in every possible way.

"Now, the immediate problem which has been under discussion, is that of unity within the leadership and relations between the civilian authorities and the military authorities. It is not for us to insist upon a particular detailed pattern. There are many ways in which governments can organize themselves. But, nevertheless, on the initiative of the military authorities themselves, there was brought into being a civilian government to undertake the normal civilian responsibilities of government. And the military authorities indicated that it was their desire to restrict themselves to their military duties and get on with the war against the Viet Cong.

"Now, what is important is not detail. What is important is not even personality. What is important is unity, the setting aside of personal rivalries or lesser issues in the interest of maintaining the strength and the unity of the country.

"We believe that all those who have positions of leadership or responsibility might well put their personal considerations aside, just as the vast number of ordinary South Vietnamese put personal considerations aside, and just as our Americans, who are out there in the field assisting them in their great struggle, put personal considerations aside.....

A. "Our interest in South-East Asia has been developed and expressed throughout this post-war period. Before SEATO came into existence, we and Britain and France were in very close touch with that situation. SEATO underlined the importance we attached to the security of the countries of that area.

"But, actually, the American interest can be expressed in very simple terms. Where there is a country which is independent and secure in a position to work out its own policy and be left alone by its neighbours, there is a country whose position is consistent with our understanding of our interests in the world. It's just as simple as that.

"We hope very much that this overriding need for common effort and unified action will impress itself upon all elements there, because unity would be worth many, many divisions and unity would open the way for a more prompt and manageable solution to the severe problems that exist in that country."

SEATO UNDERLINES IMPORTANCE

Q. "Mr. Secretary, it is sometimes stated that one of the reasons for American assistance to Viet-Nam is the fact that vital Western interests are involved in the situation there. Now what we are once again confronted with what apparently is a critical situation, could you define for us the precise nature and the extent of those vital Western interests, as you see them?"

"If we have military personnel in South-East Asia, it is because we feel that they are needed to assist South Viet-Nam at the present time to maintain its security and independence. If South Viet-Nam's neighbours would leave it alone, those military people could come home.

"We have no desire for any bases or permanent military presence in that area. We are interested in the independence of states. That is why we have more than 40 allies. That is why we are interested in the independence and security of the non-aligned countries. Because, to us, the general system of states represented in the United Nations Charter is our view of a world that is consistent with American interests. So our own interest there is very simple.

"But it is very important, because we feel that we have learned in the last many decades that a persistent course of aggression left to go unchecked can only lead to a general war and therefore that the independence of particular interests is a matter of importance to the general peace.

COMMUNIST MILITANT APPROACH

Q. "Mr. Secretary, could I put that question slightly differently. In the last decade or so, over three or four Administrations, this government has taken the position that the Indo-China Peninsula had an importance to this country beyond the actualities of the countries involved; that is, that it had a relationship to the American problem with China, and out of this developed, over a long period of time, the so-called falling domino theory. Could you tell us whether you subscribe to that theory, and whether you look upon our interest in Viet-Nam and Laos, or how you look upon our interest in Viet-Nam and Laos in relation to China?"

A. "Well, I would not myself go to the trouble of trying to outline a domino theory. The theory of the problem rests in Peiping. It rests in a militant approach to the spread of the world revolution as seen from the communist point of view. And we know, given their frequently and publicly proclaimed ambitions in this respect, and what they say not only about their neighbours in Asia but such continents as Africa. Africa is ripe for revolution, meaning to them ripe for an attempt on their part to extend their domination into that continent.

"There is a primitive, militant doctrine of world revolution that would attempt to destroy the structure of international life as written into the United Nations Charter.

"Now, these are appetites and ambitions that grow upon feeding. In 1954 Viet-Nam was divided. North Viet Nam became communist. The next result was pressures against Laos, contrary to those agreements; pressures against South Viet-Nam, contrary to those agreements. In other words, until there is a determination in Peiping to leave their neighbours alone and not to press militantly their notions of world revolution, then we are going to have this problem.

"And it's the same problem we have had in another part of the world in an earlier period in this post-war period in such things as the Berlin Blockade, the pressures against Greece. Those things had to be stopped. They were stopped in the main.

DEFENCE PROBLEMS

"Now the problem is out in the Pacific. And we have a large interest in the way these problems evolve in the Pacific, because we have allies and we have interests out there. South-East Asia is at the present time the point at which this issue of militant aggression against one's neighbours for ideological reasons is posed.

Q. "Well, how difficult do you consider it would be to sustain the defence against what you have described, how much more difficult, should South Viet-Nam be lost to the communists?"

A. "I should think they would simply move the problem to the next country and the next and the next, And, as I say, this is not dominoes. This is Marxism. This is the kind of Marxism which comes out of Peiping. I mean it's all there to see. They make no secret of it." (USIS)

Thai Employment Rate Highest

COLOGNE, West Germany, November 4 (Reuter)– Thailand has a higher proportion of people at work – 53 percent – than any other country, the German Institute of Industry reported.

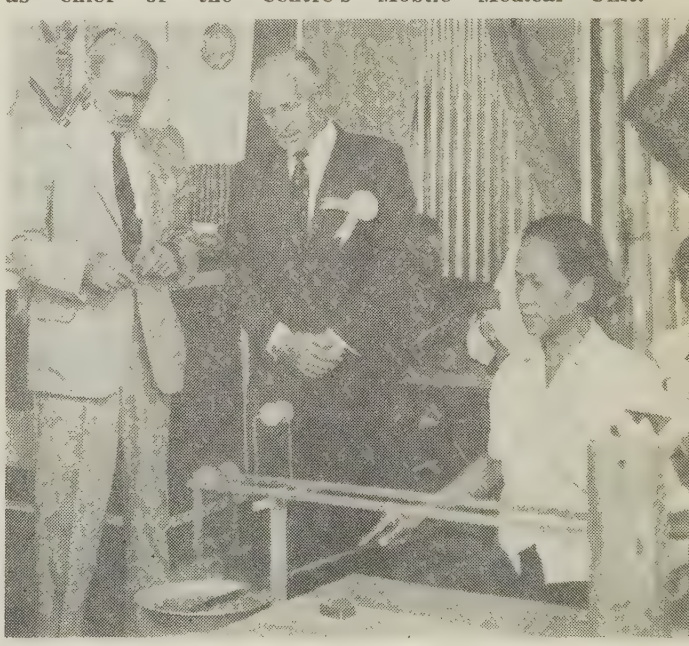
The institute's report linked this finding with the fact that women form 51 percent of the Thai labour force.

A world-wide survey conducted by the institute showed that the country with the proportionately smallest labour force is the United Arab Republic, where only 30 percent of the population work, and women form only five percent of the labour force.

Hungary, with 49 percent working, has the highest employed ratio in Europe, the report showed. West Germany, Turkey and Japan all have 47 percent of their people at work.

Only 40 percent of Americans and 36 percent of Canadians work.

SEATO Deputy Secretary-General Mr. David Wraight (right) with fellow New Zealander, Dr. Christopher Kirk inspect an exhibition of rural development work organised by the Thai-SEATO Community Development Technical Assistance Centre at Ubol, North-Eastern Thailand. Here they watch a demonstration of silk-spinning. Dr. Kirk has completed a two-year assignment as chief of the Centre's Mobile Medical Unit.



PHILIPPINES:

FOREIGN POLICY GUIDE BY PRESIDENT

MANILA, January 13 (AP) – President Diosdado Macapagal has placed opposition to Communism high on a list of guidelines for the conduct of Philippine foreign policy.

Anti-Communism was second on a list of 10 points the President issued during a call by ranking Foreign Office personnel. It followed "vigilant protection of Philippine independence, sovereignty, security and national dignity."

Other points included maintenance of defence alliances and other cooperation with the United States and other allies; active collaboration with the new Afro-Asian nations and Latin America; and strong support for the United Nations.

The list singled out for special mention Japan, Nationalist China and Spain, calling for strengthening of relations.

GUIDANCE POINTS

The guidelines are:

1. Vigilant protection of Philippine independence, sovereignty, security and national dignity;

2. Opposition to international Communism and to Communist aggression, subversion and infiltration in the Philippines;

3. Maintenance of defence alliances and continuation of mutually beneficial endeavors with the United States as well as with other allies in the Free World;

4. Active relationship and collaborative effort with the nations of the Afro-Asian community with whom we share common post-colonial problems;

5. Strong support for the United Nations and its agencies;

6. Stabilization and expansion of relations with Japan, which is our ally in supporting democracy;

7. Maintenance of friendly relations with the Free Republic of China, which is a steadfast ally against international Communism;

8. Continual enlargement of relations with Spain;

9. Widening of relations and cooperative effort with the nation of Latin America, with whom we share a cultural heritage;

10. Expansion of Philippine trade, not only with the United States but also with other countries in Europe and elsewhere; and attraction of foreign capital and investments to assist in our economic development in joint ventures with Filipinos.

GREATER PHILIPPINES — U.S. ACCORD

MANILA, October 19 On return from his State visit to the United States, President Diosdado Macapagal cited eight "new acts" of Philippines – United States friendship derived from his visit.

All involving the US government, they are:

- The availability of at least 125,000 tons of rice to help the people meet next year's expected rice shortage.

"Of this," he said, "25,000 tons ... valued at 16 - million pesos will be given free" and the remaining 100,000 tons will be procured through Title I of the US Public Law 480.

President Macapagal said this arrangement was advantageous to the Philippines "because the payment will be in pesos and a substantial portion of the proceeds will be used for Philippine projects."

- Assistance in the implementation of the Land Reform Law, thereby "associating itself (the US government) with the expansion of political freedom of the Filipino masses from poverty."

The President said that specifically, the US government will make available for the purpose a portion of the War Damage funds which amounts to 100 - million pesos.

- An agreement to establish a joint RP – US commission to study further Philippine veterans problems covering various types of benefits.

"This amounts to a reconsideration of a previous decision of the US government rejecting these claims," the President explained.

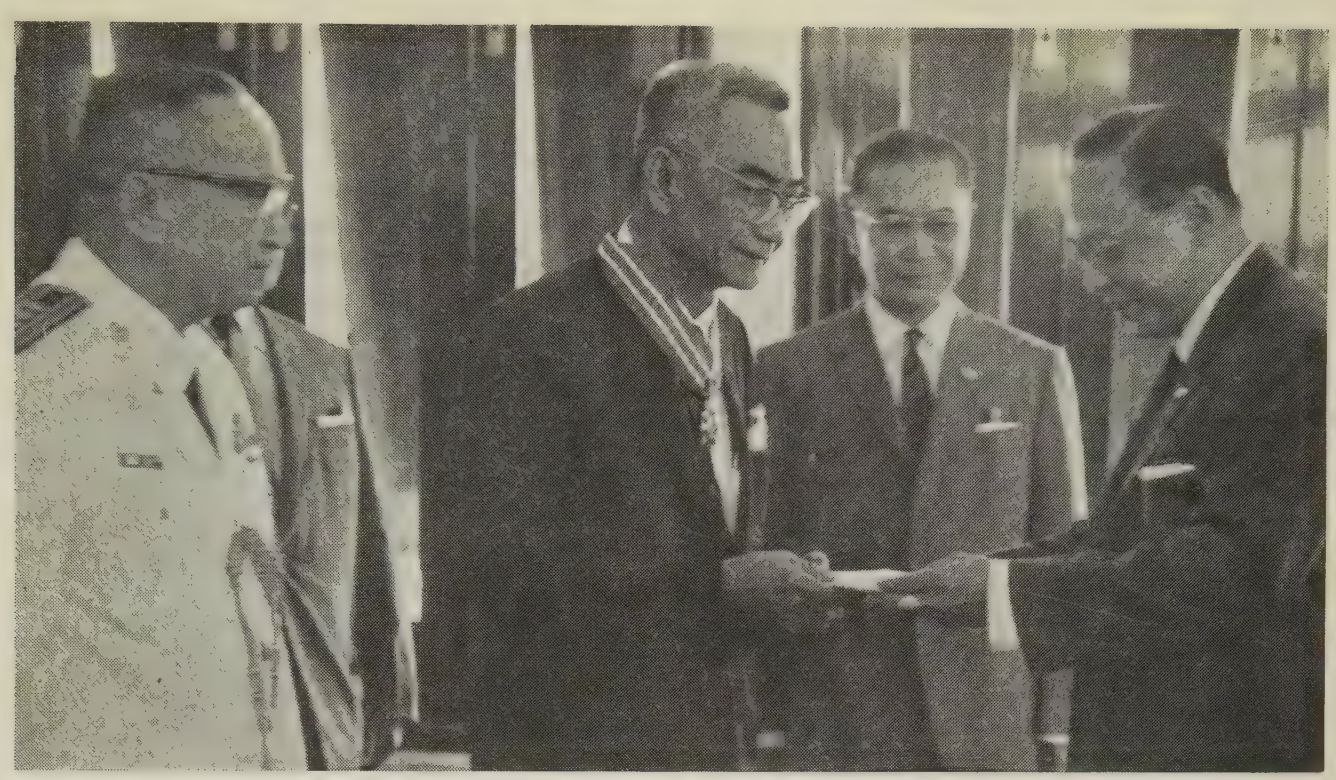
- Assistance in the rural electrification program throughout the country involving some 120-million pesos.

"Appropriate American agencies," he said, "are expected to cooperate in raising the dollar requirements of our rural electrification program."

- Assistance in the development of leading Philippine export industries – to include sugar, abaca, lumber, coconut products, and minerals – to assure expanding markets for the country.
- Agreement to consider a review of the country's defence posture under the RP–US millitary agreements.
- Agreement for further talks for a solution of air traffic problems between the two countries.

"These talks which had previously been sought in vain by the Philippine Government, will expand opportunities for the development of Philippine aviation," President Macapagal said.

- An iron-clad guarantee for the US to defend the Philippines instantaneously against any external aggression.



The Philippine Government recently honoured Thailand's Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr. Kasem Sriphayak, for "valuable service to the Republic of the Philippines". Here, the Philippine Legion of Honour, rank of Commander, is conferred on Mr. Kasem (second from left) by Philippine Ambassador Jose D. Ingles. At left is Philippine Armed Forces Attaches, Colonel Restituto Aquino; and at rear is Thai Under-Secretary for State for Economic Affairs, Lieutenant-General Amphorn Chintaganonda.

"This is a definite, positive and categorical commitment that allays previous misgivings that American defence of the Philippines against attack would be subject to the constitutional procedures of the United States or an act of Congress," he said. (Philippines Foreign Affairs Department)

Anti-Communist League Conference

TAIPEI, November 26 (AP) – The Council of Asian peoples Anti-Communist League (APACL) Wednesday selected Manila for its next annual conference. It appointed Mr. Cornelio T. Villareal, speaker of the Philippine House of Representatives, to succeed Nationalist China's Ku Cheng-yang as Council chairman.

The Council decided to set up a permanent league bureau in Saigon to support South Viet-Nam in its fight against Communism.

The Council also enlarged the league's executive committee from six to seven members by adding Australia to the body which originally consisted of Nationalist China, South Korea, South Viet-Nam, The Philippines, Thailand and Japan. It also admitted Liberia and Somalia as new league members and eased regulations for league membership.

Fund Lack Impedes Asian Highway Progress

BANGKOK, December 2 – The importance of the Asian Highway network and of its speedy realization through national and international action was strongly emphasized by delegates attending the annual session of ECAFE's Inland Transport and Communications Committee.

Present were delegates from 19 countries, five specialized agencies and three non-governmental organizations.

Reports to the conference indicated that construction was proceeding on several sections of the Asian Highway and that substantial progress was being made, but that lack of funds was impeding speedier advance. Efforts would be necessary, it was stated, to attract further investments from aid-giving agencies.

The Asian Highway, it was also stated, would receive impetus from the Asian Highway Coordinating Committee which would operate on a ministerial level and formulate over-all policy. The Committee will replace the present Expert Working Groups. Its first meeting will be held in Islamabad, Pakistan, next April. (UNIS)

AUSTRALIA:

TRADE ROLE IN DEFENCE

SYDNEY, November 23: Australia would have to become economically stronger to pay for the weapons vital for its defence, the Deputy Prime Minister and Federal Leader of the Country Party, Mr. J. McEwen, said here today.

Mr. McEwen, also the Minister for Trade and Industry, said the complex new weapons Australian forces needed had to be bought overseas and had to be paid for with money earned by Australia overseas. Trade thus had a most important role in defence.

"Australia must sell more wool, sugar, meat, wheat and butter to get the money to pay for them," he said. "We must export more produce from mines, factories and farms."

Mr. McEwen said the safety of the nation was the ultimate issue for every Australian. Australia could not stand alone in today's difficult world and had, therefore, sought and gained alliances with powerful friends. Australia had the protection of the great strength of her allies when this was needed. But the paradox was that not always could the nations with vast military strength use this strength. Atomic weapons could not be used in relatively small military actions.

The battle for freedom – the battle against international Communism was being waged in a series of actions which stopped short of a major conflict. In these actions the capacity for military operations possessed by Australia's powerful allies could not be fully employed. Australia must strengthen her military capacity, not to become a great military power, but to play her part in her alliances.

"MUST BE NO WEAK SPOT IN DEFENCES"

"Australia won't have one of the biggest air forces, but she will have the world's finest aircraft," Mr. McEwen said. "Australia won't have one of the biggest navies, but she will have modern warships suitable for defending an island continent, and submarines, Adams class destroyers and modern naval aircraft."

Mr. McEwen said supersonic fighters, warships and guided missiles systems could be operated by a modest number of men – and a lot of money. But in the army men were a primary requirement and voluntary recruiting, even with increased benefits, had not attracted enough men. The answer, Australia has found in the past and as her allies had found, was to introduce national service.

"There must be no weak spot in our defences," he said. "This is the age of small, highly mechanised forces equipped with complex weapons – weapons which take a long time to master. "That is why national service has to be for two years."

He said the complexity of modern warfare was the reason why no country could be safe, whatever its military strength, unless it had economic strength. The great growth of secondary industry in Australia came about because industry was secure and confident in the growth of Australia and in the knowledge that the Government's policies of development and industry protection would ensure their own continued growth.

The Government's policies of growth and expansion had produced the same picture for Australia's great farm and mining industries.

Mr. McEwen said the seven Australian Government and three political parties must try to develop a national policy and practical measures to attract people and industry to the country areas.

AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE REVIEW

CANBERRA, Australia, November 14 – The Prime Minister of Australia, Sir Robert Menzies said in the Australian Parliament yesterday that there has been a deterioration in Australia's strategic position since the review which was presented to Parliament last year.

"The range of likely military situations we must be prepared to face has increased as a result of recent Indonesian policies and actions and the growth of communist influence and armed activity in Laos and South Viet-Nam," he said. "If these collapsed there would be a grave threat to Thailand and the whole of South-East Asia would be put at risk. The effectiveness of SEATO as a guarantee of mutual security would be seriously jeopardized."

The Prime Minister pointed out that Australian defence cannot be considered in isolation and that Australia is in SEATO not only because of good will towards the nations concerned and the wish to help to protect them against Communist aggression but also because the further Communist powers are kept away the more secure Australia will feel.

The Prime Minister announced that defence expenditure for 1965/6, 1966/7 and 1967/8 would be raised from the previously planned £816 million to £1,220 million. In the period to mid 1968 the army is to be increased from 22,750 to an effective strength of 37,500 the Navy from 12,900 to 16,700 and the air force from 16,600 to 21,000. To achieve these targets the government will introduce selective compulsory service requiring an obligation to serve overseas as necessary. The first callup for young men reaching 20 years of age will take place about the middle of 1965.

The Prime Minister outlined plans for providing the three services with modern equipment and logistic support.

NEW ZEALAND:

SECURITY THREAT RAMIFICATIONS

WELLINGTON, December 30 (Reuter) – The challenge to established order in South-East Asia carried an implied threat to the security of New Zealand, the Prime Minister, Mr. Keith Holyoake, said today.

Mr. Holyoake, in a prepared statement reviewing international events in 1964, said New Zealand had become increasingly aware of threats to subvert stability particularly in South-East Asia but the government had responded to the challenge by making forces available for "anti-intruder operations" in Malaysia, and by providing an engineering unit and medical team in South Viet-Nam.

He said New Zealand had affirmed its support for the people of both countries in their struggle to maintain independence in the face of aggression.

"In neither country are there prospects for an early return to peace and order," Mr. Holyoake said.

He said these threats to peace had been sharply reinforced by the explosion of a nuclear device by the Communist Chinese.

OPPOSITION TO NUCLEAR TESTS

This event combined with the aggressive attitude adopted by the Chinese Communist Government can only diminish the expectations of those who look to the acceptance of the limited test ban treaty as a first practical step in the dark and difficult path leading to disarmament.

"My government has affirmed on a number of occasions its complete opposition to further nuclear tests in the atmosphere on the part of any country."

Mr. Holyoake said New Zealand was not prepared to support Communist China's representation in the United Nations at the expense of the 12 million people of Taiwan."

AUSTRALIAN AID TO OTHER COUNTRIES

CANBERRA, November 11 (AIS) – The Australian Government spent more than £ 380,000,000 (829,000,000 dollars) between the end of World War II and the end of the 1963–64 financial year in contributing to international development and relief, according to a Department of External Affairs information handbook released on October 20.

The handbook, AUSTRALIA'S AID TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, shows that the Australian administered Territory of Papua and New Guinea was the main recipient of the aid, with a total of more than £201,000,000 since the end of World War II, including about £31,000,000 in the financial year ended June 1964.

Outside the Territory, Australia's contributions to international economic development and relief in the same period amounted to almost £179,000,000. This figure does not include defence aid or unidentifiable disbursements such as Australia's contributions to the United Nations Regular Program of Technical Assistance and the South Pacific Commission Technical Assistance Program.

EMPHASIS ON SOUTH AND S.E. ASIA

The emphasis in recent years has been on assistance to countries in the South and South-East Asian region, where Australia's expenditure on the Colombo Plan to June 30, 1964 totalled £135,425,067 of which £38,476,594 was spent on economic development projects and £14,948,473 on technical co-operation schemes.

India (£14,329,523), Pakistan (£12,417,216), Indonesia (£6,125,104), Malaysia (£5,030,577) and Ceylon (£4,256,779) have been the main recipients under the Colombo Plan.

Under the South-East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO), Australia has spent £4,700,000 on technical assistance and capital aid in Pakistan, Thailand, the Philippines and Vietnam.

AUSTRALIA'S S.E. ASIA BELIEFS

SAN FRANCISCO, November 7 (AP)–Australia's continuing support of the United States' position in South Viet-Nam was pledged Friday by Mr. J. Keith Waller, Australian Ambassador to the United States.

"As far as South Viet-Nam is concerned, we are in this with you, in fair weather and foul," Mr. Waller said during an address to the Commonwealth Club of California.

"We believe the independence of South Viet-Nam is absolutely vital to the peace and security of the whole South-East Asia region and that until its integrity is assured, there can be no lasting peace or development in the region," he added.

Mr. Waller said internal problems in South Viet-Nam were not inspired by citizens' dislike of the government, but rather were the result of underground activity pushed by the North Vietnamese Communists with the backing of Communist China. The Australian Government views Communist China as the primary threat to world peace, he added.

PEOPLE SHOULD DECIDE INDEPENDENCE ISSUE

RABAUL (AIS), September 28 – The Papua-New Guinea's House of Assembly has told the United Nations that only the people of Papua-New Guinea should decide when the Territory was ready for independence. A motion by Mr. Matthias Toliman, member for Rabaul, expressing the wish that the people be allowed to decide their own future, was carried unanimously by the House.

All members supported the motion, which read: "We, the elected representatives of the people of Papua-New Guinea, desire to convey to the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia, the Trusteeship Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations Organization, the expressed wish of the people that they, and they alone, be allowed to decide when the time is ripe for self – government in Papua-New Guinea, and the form that such government will take; and the people's firm conviction that the road to self-government can best be travelled with one guide––and that guide the administering authority; and that undue pressure from without can lead only to that disruption, chaos and bloodshed which people have observed with great alarm in certain newly independent countries."

Twenty-seven members of the House, including three Europeans, spoke in favour of the motion. Official Government members took no part in the debate.

The issue followed comments made at several local government council meetings on New Britain island off the New Guinea coast. Councillors after talking to U.N. representatives of the Committee of 24 on Colonialism, decided to ask members of the House of Assembly to take a stand on the attitude of the Territory's people to outside comments on their country.

GREAT PROGRESS IN PAST FEW YEARS

In putting his motion, Mr. Toliman said it was through the Australian people that the Territory had seen great progress in the past few years. "I demand the right and freedom for Papua-New Guinea's people to decide when we take up self-government," he said.

Mr. John Guise, member for Milne Bay, who was chosen as leader of the elected members on September 1, said that in no circumstances must the right of decision on independence be taken away from the people. The constitution must come when the people of the Territory wanted it but not before.

"We do not want to put a fence around New Guinea," he said. "We are not telling the United Nations to stay out of New Guinea. I do not want critics to say this motion is an invention of the Europeans. It is not. It has come from the people –from the villagers."

Mr. Zure Zurecnuoc (Finschhafen) said: "The native people in Papua-New Guinea are not afraid and are not hungry – they are happy in their present state. Why change this?" He said the U.N. Committee of 24 on Colonialism was not in a position to help the Territory. "But it is they who come here and spread irresponsible talk. They will confuse the native people," he said. (AIS)

NORTH VIETNAMESE INTERFERENCE IN LAOS

VIENTIANE, December 10 (AP) – A "white" paper, entitled "North Vietnamese Interference in Laos," was presented to newsmen by Prince Sisoumang Si-saleumsak, Acting Minister of Information, during the voluntary exile of Pathet Lao Phoumi Vongvichit.

Prince Sisoumang said the book contains irrefutable proof of North Vietnamese interference.

He said a preface to the book written by Premier Prince Souvanna Phouma says North Vietnamese troops have played a leading part in the fighting "as I myself can confirm from the time I spent in Khang Khay."

Until the 1961 Plaines des Jarres agreement which was to end the civil war, Prince Souvanna headed the government in exile at Khang Khay in north central Laos with neutralist and Pathet Lao armies.

Prince Souvanna said the Pathet Lao at the start had only 1,200 men and could not have lasted until the present time without North Vietnam "who has maintained, armed, trained and officered the Pathet Lao."

PATHET LAO DEFECTORS

Speaking of a large numbers of Pathet Lao defectors in recent months, Prince Souvanna states these soldiers "have come to understand that this war is not a war of national liberation but a Communist takeover of their country."

As proofs of Viet Minh interference there are extracts of statements made by alleged Viet Minh prisoners, personal letters of Vietnamese soldiers and diaries.

The report also quotes the International Control Commission's report saying the ICC "is again hampered by the persistent refusal of the Pathet Lao to permit it to enter its territory except under very strictly controlled conditions."

"This denial leads the Commission to infer that the Pathet Lao have something to hide," the report says.

SEATO PROMOTES PROGRESS IN S.E. ASIA BEHIND MILITARY DEFENCE SHIELD

(SEATO Feature)

BANGKOK, December 1964. The continuing need for SEATO was confirmed again recently – this time by Communist China's Premier Chou En-Lai in a curious figure of speech.

SEATO was estabished ten years ago to prevent South-East Asia from being swallowed by Communist expansion. On November 29 this year, Chou En-Lai declared: "On behalf of the (Communist) Chinese Government, I now affirm that the Democratic (Communist) Republic of (North) Vietnam are brotherly neighbours closely attached like the lip and the teeth."

He left it to his listeners' perception to recognize that in front of the Communist "lips" is the free nation of South Viet-Nam; and that in back of the Communist "teeth" are the gullet and maw of Communist China.

The threat of Communist expansion has been felt in South-East Asia for many years. Communist aggressive forces driving towards the border of Thailand in 1954 made it evident that a collective defence system was essential. SEATO was created as a shield.

The SEATO Council Meeting this year in Manila, was gravely concerned about the continuing Communist aggression against South Viet-Nam. The Council agreed "that the defeat of the Communist campaign is essential not only to the security of the Republic of Viet-Nam, but to that of South-East Asia." (The French Council Member stated that under the present serious circumstances it was wise to abstain from any declaration.)

SEATO nations are not alone in supporting South Viet-Nam. A total of twenty-four governments are now giving economic or military aid to that valiant country.

TWO ASPECTS OF DEFENCE

The SEATO Theaty embodies two aspects of defence of the region: military power to deter aggression, and economic strength to promote the well-being of the people.

During the current year, two of a series of military defence exercises were staged, to perfect co-ordination in combined action. AIR BOON CHOO, a tactical manoeuvre, was held in Thailand with the armed forces of five nations participating. In the Philippines, Exercise LIGTAS was a large-scale sea, land and air test of SEATO's deterrent force.

Economic strength continued to be fostered by the member nations of SEATO individually, through bilateral and multilateral assistance programs. In education and in medical research particularly, SEATO has made important contributions to the welfare of the people of South-East Asia.

SEATO EDUCATIONAL ROLE

SEATO educational activities span a broad range from skilled labour training and adult education in community development programs to the SEATO Graduate School of Engineering and the cultural program which provides scholarships, fellowships and exchange professorships.

The two SEATO skilled labour schools in Pakistan are now in operation, the second of them having been inaugurated in February this year. Designed to meet the demands of developing industries, these schools have proved very popular with young men deciding on careers and with prospective employers. There are waiting lists for admission and for graduates at both schools.

In Thailand, 5,700 students are now enrolled in the 20 SEATO skilled labour schools. Initiated in 1960, these schools have demonstrated their effectiveness in supplying the expanding labour market.

The SEATO Graduate School of Engineering, established in 1959 to meet a continuing need for trained engineers in South-East Asia, has achieved recognition as an outstanding institution in its field. This year 160 students applied for entrance, of which only 57 were admitted. The total enrolment, including second-year students, is 90.

A new major in public health engineering was added this year to the established curriculum, which included hydraulic, structural and transportation engineering. The teaching staff is drawn from leading engineering schools of SEATO member countries.

MEDICAL ACTIVITIES

In the medical field, SEATO's laboratories have reported achievements in identifying and combating regional diseases. The SEATO General Medical Research Laboratory in Bangkok is studying a wide variety of disease problems, including haemorrhagic fever, liver fluke, malaria, scrub typhus, anthrax, leptospirosis, trichinosis, kidney and bladder stones, and enteric infections.

A logical outcome of this laboratory was the SEATO Clinical Research Centre. The foundation stone for this institution was laid in September. Clinical pathology, medical studies, rediology and nuclear medicine will be the main departments of the new centre.

In Pakistan, the SEATO Cholera Laboratory is continuing its comprehensive investigation of the disease, comprising environment aspects and clinical research. A team of anthropologists is studying the habit patterns, way of living and methods of sanitation of the people in cholera-beset areas. At the same time, medical experts are seeking improved methods of treatment.

CULTURAL INTERCHANGE

SEATO has continued its program of promoting cultural interchange among member nations. Three professorships are supported in the Asian member countries: geology at the University of Peshawar; agricultural economics at the University of the Philippines; and organic chemistry at the University of Medical Sciences in Bangkok.

Fellowships and undergraduate and graduate scholarships are also awarded.

Member Governments are, at the present time, actively considering ways and means of promoting further co-operation in the fields of economic and social development within the region – one of the cardinal objectives of the Manila Treaty.

SEATO Council to Meet in London

BANGKOK, January 5, 1965 – The SEATO Council will hold its tenth meeting in London from May 3 to 5, 1965, it was announced today. The Council is the governing body of SEATO and is composed of the Foreign Ministers of the eight member countries.

The Military Advisers of SEATO will also meet in London, on April 29 and 30, 1965. The Military Advisers meet twice a year in the various member countries to assess the military implications of the current situation and to give directions for co-ordinated planning.

French Premier's Asian Visits

PARIS, November 30 (AP) – Premier Georges Pompidou will make an official visit to Pakistan and India during the first two weeks of next February, it was announced Monday. The visits are expected to take place between February 6 and 12.

Economic & Cultural

THAI INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION NEEDED

BANGKOK, November 5, 1964 – The Thai Government has approved a report by an expert study group that Thailand should expand industrially in order to meet the rate of increase in population.

The report was submitted by the International Development and Engineering Associates (IDEA).

Pointing out that the rise in population is four per cent a year, the group stresses the necessity of increasing the value of industrial production from 7,300 million baht in 1962 to 26,300 million baht in 1974. This means that industrial output should increase at the rate of 2.6 per sent per year for twelve years.

The group states that dependence should not be solely on agriculture and mining for economic prosperity in the face of a fast-growing population.

INDUSTRIAL ZONES

In the report, it is mentioned that the establishment of industrial zones, with proper services and facilities, are essential to industrial development.

The Government, it is suggested, should draw up a plan for setting up such zones in various localities for different types of industry over a ten-year period.

The group found land purchased by the Ministry of Industry in Rangsit to be suitable for industries concerned with preservation and canning of food.

The land is near agricultural areas where food is obtained and not far from Bangkok. Prime Minister Thanom Kittikachorn appointed a working committee to study the report and make detailed recommendations to the Cabinet on implementation of proposals in the report. (Bangkok Post)

UK. EXPERTS FOR MEKONG

SAIGON, January 11 (Reuter) – Britain will send experts to help improve inland marine facilities along the Mekong River in Laos, Thailand, Cambodia and Vietnam, under the terms of an agreement signed here today.

The signing, by Mr. Lawrence O'Keefe, British delegate to the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, and representatives of the recipient countries, marked the end of a meeting of a 21-country committee coordinating investigations of the Lower Mekong basin.

Three British engineers are expected to advise this year on the building and operation of river craft and the clearance and construction of river channels.

FRENCH NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS

PARIS, September 19 – After the commissioning of the E.D.F. 2 nuclear pewer plant the present state of nuclear power plants in operation in France is as follows:

Marcoule: 3 reactors ("G1", "G2", "G3") have been operating for several years but are essentially used for the production of plutonium for military purposes. Total power of the three reactors is slightly more than 240,000 kilowatts but the elctricity supplied to the network is approximately 1,500,000 kilowatt hours per day.

Chinon: Two power plants are operating. "E.D.F. 1" with a power of 70 megawatts was connected to the network for the first time on 14 June 1963. It has supplied 70 million kilowatt/hours during the first five months of 1964.

In addition, the construction program being undertaken includes:

Chinon: "E.D.F. 3", a third nuclear power plant with a power of 480 megawatts will be commissioned in 1966;

Saint-Laurent des Eaux (140 kilometers from Chinon) will have a power of 500 megawatts when completed in 1968.

Chooz (near the Belgian border in the Ardennes region): an enriched uranium power plant is now being built by France and Belgium as part of a Euratom project. This subterranean power plant which will be able to supply 266 megawatts to be shared by the two countries will be commissioned in 1966.

Monts d'Arrée power plant ("E.L. 4") which is being built at Brennilis (Britanny). Contrary to other French power plants, "E.L. 4" will use heavy water and not graphite. Commissioned in 1966, it will have a power of 80 megawatts.

Saint Vulbas (Ain): project for the construction of the "E.D.F. 5" power plant (500 megawatts during its first phase) which should be commissioned in 1970. (NBF)

New Breakdown of Labour Force

PARIS, November 14 – In less than 20 years, France has accomplished a transition to modernism due to a double revolution in the distribution of the labour force. As in the United States and Great Britain, the service sector–the "ancillary" sector in the terminology of economists–which includes commerce, banking, insurance, transportation and administration, has become the largest in France and will continue to be so.

Between 1954 and 1962, the service sector was relegated to second place by the industrial sector which had overtaken the agricultural sector immediately after the last war.

About 7,704,600 Frenchmen were working in the service sector in 1962, which was 900,000 more than in 1954. Industry employed 7,323,000 persons in 1962 compared with 6,836,100 in 1954. The industrial sector had been surpassed but its slowdown will increase slowly in the future. According to estimates of the National Commission for Territorial Improvement for 1985, ten million Frenchmen will be working in the service sector although industry, despite a 20% increase, will account for only 9 million employees.

Agriculture (including fishing and forestry), which only employed 3,898,000 by 1962, or half as many as in 1936, will continue to decline until it will account for fewer than 2 million active persons in 1985, which will be less than 10% of the total active French population (the present rate for American agriculture).

The industrial sector still maintains a certain predominance in 7 French regions, including highly industrialized regions such as Rhône-Alps, the North and Lorraine, or in other regions where the service sector has not made any considerable gain such as Alsace, Champagne, Picardy and Franche-Comté. The service sector is quite large in all other regions. (NBF)

TROPICAL LABORATORY AT SAINT-CYR

The laboratory of the Bureau of Overseas Scientific and Technical Research which is located at Saint-Cyr-l'Ecole not far from Paris includes installations which will render important service to all who have any contact with tropical countries (contractors, exporters, users of equipment and materials) as well as those who wish that material sent to tropical countries be well adapted for correct and durable operation.

Among the facilities are large rooms in which extreme tropical climates are reproduced with temperature and humidity cycles (in general, the Sahara and the climate of Abidjan). (NBF)

U.S. Development Loan For Pakistan

KARACHI, PAKISTAN, December 11 (AP) – Pakistan and the United States have signed a six-million dollars aid loan agreement for construction equipment from America for the water and power development authorities of West Pakistan.

This is the second such loan. The first, amounting to six and a half million dollars, was made in 1963.

COLOMBO PLAN EXTENDED FOR FIVE YEARS

LONDON, November 21 (AP) – The Consultative Committee of the Colombo Plan Conference has decided to extend the plan for another five years from 1966 to 1971.

The 1965 meeting will be held in Karachi, Pakistan.

The annual conference decided on a ten-point program to cover the field of economic development to improve living standards.

The program is intended to meet a population explosion expected in the next decade throughout South-East Asia.

Commenting on the outcome of the talks, Dr. N.M. Perera of Ceylon told reporters Prime Minister Harold Wilson had brought a new outlook and new perspectives into their deliberations. He said this new outlook augurs well for the future.

The head of the Philippine delegation, Mr. Librado D. Cayco said the Philippine point of view was summed up as follows: "We strongly believe that the Colombo Plan, with the traditions it has built up over a long span of years, and especially with the practice it has developed of mutual consultation among countries of a well-defined geographic region, has a valuable and constructive role to play in supplementing the efforts of the more formal and impersonal institutions which the United Nations may set up in this region."

TASKS FACED TO RAISE STANDARDS

The Committee listed its tasks for raising the standards of living as the following:

- Adequate planning of national and multi-national level.
- Maximum use of national resources for the achievement of balanced growth.
- More external aid, flexible enough to take into account losses of income beyond the control of developing countries – such as falling commodity prices on which most of them depend.
- Freedom to use financial aid where it can best be used and allowing for need to finance local expenditure.
- Terms for this aid that will take into account the capacity of recipients to pay back.
- Short and medium-term loans to be adjusted to the repaying capacity of the borrowing nations.
- Greater attention to the problems caused to borrowing nations through continued accumulation of foreign debts.
- More private capital in the investment sector, and more technical assistance.

CO-OPERATION UNDER COLOMBO PLAN

The Colombo Plan is the name given to the sum of the co-operative effort which the countries of South and South-East Asia, helped by member countries outside the region, are making to develop their economies and raise the living standards of their peoples. The plan was conceived at a meeting of the Commonwealth Foreign Ministers held in Colombo in January 1950.

It was started by countries accustomed to working together within the Commonwealth, but its membership has since expanded to include many other countries in the area: Afghanistan, Bhutan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Korea, Laos, Malaysia, the Maldive Islands, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam. Member countries outside the region are Australia, Britain, Canada, Japan, New Zealand and the United States.

These 22 countries are members of a Consultative Committee which consists of ministers representing each member government and meets annually to review progress in the area. The basis for consultation is provided by the survey by each country of its own development achievements and its general economic problems and needs. An agreed assessment is made of the problems of the area as a whole, and economic survey of the region is prepared which is published as an annual report.

The committee's meetings are usually attended by representatives of United Nations and other international organizations working in the region.

PROGRESS SINCE 1950

Since 1950 there have been impressive achievements in the economic development of the region. Comprehensive development plans are being carried out, agricultural production has generally increased considerably, industrial development is helping to diversify economies, and basic services such as transport and communications and power production have been strengthened.

National incomes have increased, but advances in real income have not kept pace, partly because of inflation, and partly because of population growth. At its meeting in Bangkok in November 1963, the Consultative Committee recognised the need to achieve a faster rate of economic growth if development targets were to be attained.

IMPORTANCE OF EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE

The major part of the money required for the development programs of the member countries in the region has been raised by those countries themselves, but external economic assistance has played an important part. Capital aid has provided much needed foreign exchange for the purchase of machinery and equipment for development projects and essential consumer goods, such as wheat and flour, which on being sold in the receiving country provide the government with local currency for use in financing development.

A further important flow of external aid takes the form of technical assistance, comprising the supply of experts and the provision of training facilities and of equipment for training and applied research.

Aid is generally provided under bilateral arrangements made directly between member Governments and no central machinery exists beyond the Council for Technical Co-operation, which meets in Colombo to supervise the Technical Co-operation Scheme, and the Colombo Plan Bureau, comprising the officials who support the Council, a Statistical Unit and an Information Section. The Consultative Committee is the policy-making body of the Plan.

United Kingdom Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office, Lord Walston, is shown Thai dancing models by Miss Srinuan Chaiwasie, 6000th Colombo Plan student sponsored by Britain. Lord Walston had opened an exhibition of products of Colombo Plan countries in London during November when the 16th meeting of the organization's Consultative Committee was held.

VALUE OF AID RECEIVED

In the year 1962–63 alone, external assistance to the value of £650 million was provided by the Governments of donor countries under the Colombo Plan, bringing the total value of such assistance since the inception of the plan in 1950 to about £4,935 million.

This assistance took many forms, including grants, credits, loans, technical assistance, and the supply of agricultural commodities. The amount committed is, of course, greater than the amount so far spent.

The largest part of external aid under the Colombo Plan has come from the United States – about $12,000 million (£4,284 million) by June 1963. Important contributions have been made by Britain, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and Japan.

Capital for economic development has also been made available by United Nations agencies such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the International Development Association (IDA), the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the United Nations Special Fund. All this is in addition to the substantial volume of private capital that flows into the Colombo Plan area, for which Britain, the traditional supplier of capital for most of the area, continues to be an important source.

TECHNICAL AID

In the years 1950–63, nearly £145 million was spent on technical assistance by Colombo Plan countries. During this period, nearly 28,500 training places and over 5,000 experts have been provided and equipment to the value of £53.8 million supplied under the Colombo Plan Technical Co-operation Scheme.

Between 1951 and the end of June 1963, the British Government committed £405.3 million in grants, loans, credits and technical assistance for development in the region.

The principal recipients of British capital aid have been India (£205.6 million), Malaysia (£105.2 million), Pakistan (£53.1 million), Laos (£3.8 million), Ceylon (£2.5 million) and Nepal (£1.8 million). Britain has also agreed to contribute a grant of £34.8 million to the Indus Basin Development Fund.

The British Government has also spent £10.5 million on technical assistance: more than 5,200 training places, some 530 experts and equipment to the value of £2.8 million have been provided.

In addition to government aid British companies and private investors are active within the Colombo Plan area. The total of British private investment in the area in the five-year period 1958–62 is estimated to have been £129 million.

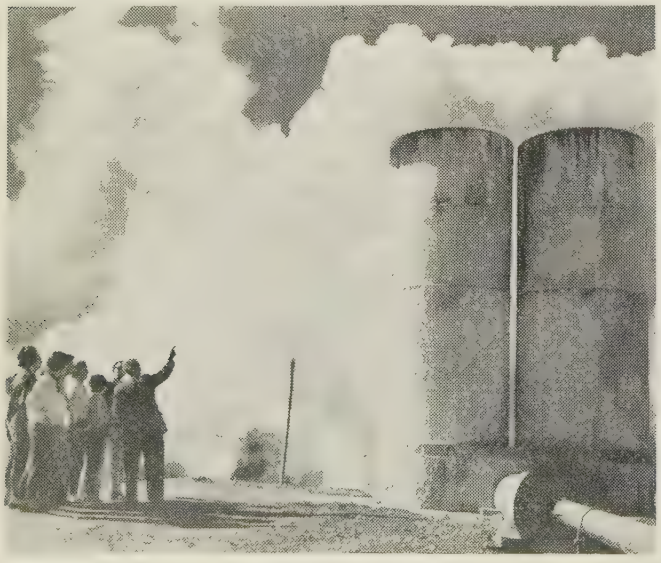
NEW ZEALAND SEEKS CLOSER ECONOMIC TIES WITH S.E. ASIA

BANGKOK, November 30 – New Zealand's first trade mission to South-East Asia which visited Malaysia, Thailand, Hongkong and the Philippines in October and November has served two useful purpose. It has done what might reasonably be expected of a trade mission: do business, establish new trading connections, and educate its members to the possibilities offered by markets with some 70 million potential customers. And it has helped to transport the popular image of the country which was described not so long ago by an international magazine as "a lovely land too far away".

Lovely, as any tourist who has visited New Zealand would agree wholeheartedly, but not too far away say the New Zealanders, so far as trade with South-East Asia is concerned. Nor, as many people imagine, is New Zealand a land where farming alone counts in the economy, although it provides the great bulk export income New Zealand's pastures support more than 50 million sheep, and it is the world's largest exporter of mutton, lamb, butter, and cheese, and second only to Australia in exports of wool. Other farm products are produced and exported in abundance.

DIVERSIFIED ECONOMY

New Zealand, nevertheless, has a well-diversified economy. For over a generation more New Zealanders have worked in factories than on the land, producing machinery and consumer goods in variety and quantities which have grown steadily with the passing years. Since 1958, more than $210 million has been invested in new industrial projects which will produce goods annually worth $320 million.



Many of the raw materials for New Zealand industries must be imported: the country is poorly endowed with natural resources. Yet with abundant cheap electric power at their disposal, engineering skill and inventiveness, and a well-trained and organized labour force, New Zealand manufacturers have gone a long way towards overcoming this handicap. The slogan "Well Made New Zealand," once used to inspire confidence in the country's industrial products at home, is beginning to have a meaning abroad.

The diversity of New Zealand industry was illustrated by the membership of the trade mission: the dairy farming, meat, and fruit interests were of course represented, as well as firms marketing potatoes, onions and seeds. Other members did business for companies making a great variety of products, among them paper, jet water transport, dry cleaning machinery, electrical goods, agricultural chemicals, canned foods, carpets, and stainless steel equipment.

TOURIST INDUSTRY

The mission also sought to promote the country's tourist industry, an important and increasing earner of overseas exchange. Representatives of the Government's Tourist and Publicity Department and the national airline explored the prospects of a relatively undeveloped market for tourists and interested agents in New Zealand's unrivalled range of scenic and sporting attractions.

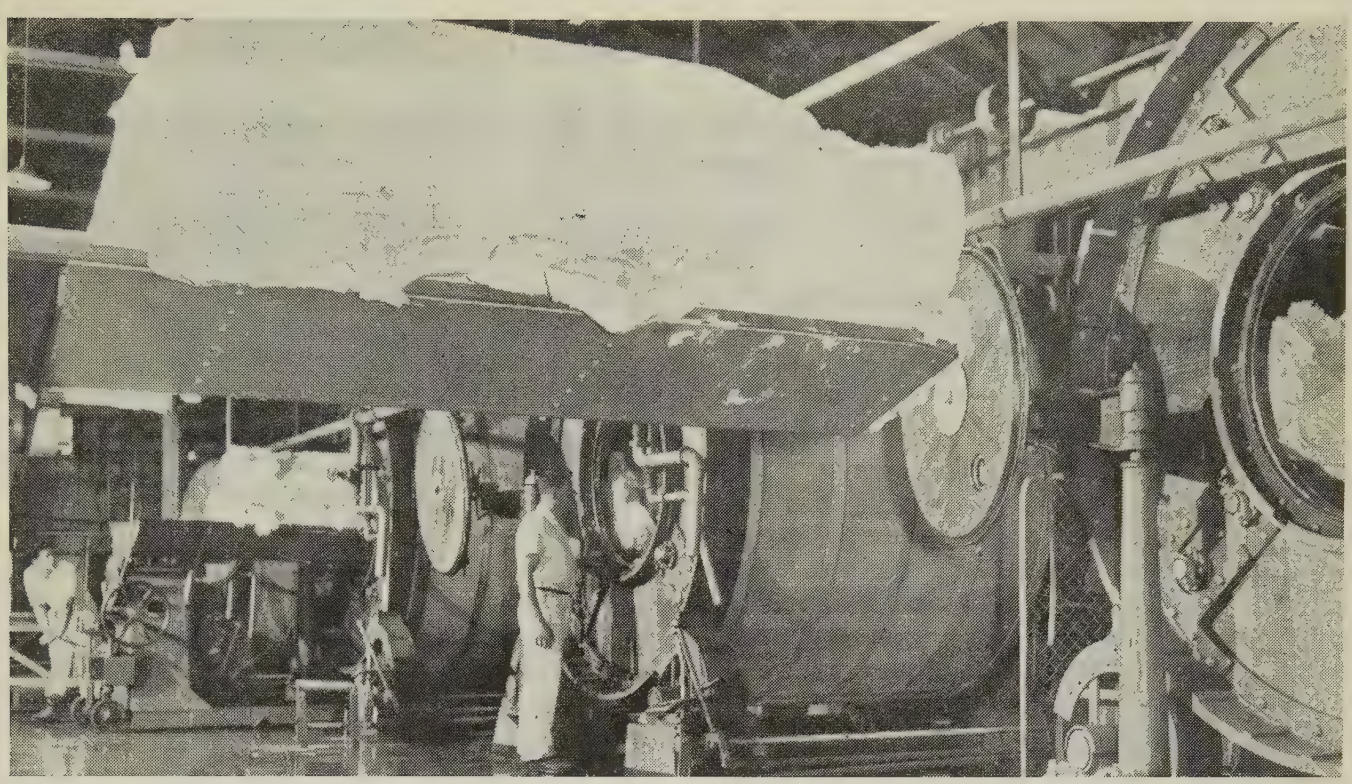
Displays arranged during the mission's visits to Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Bangkok, Hongkong and Manila reflected the broad range of goods that New Zealand has to offer for export.

The simple objective of the trade mission, the New Zealand Minister of Overseas Trade, Mr. J. R. Marshall, said in a message to the countries visited, was to sell more New Zealand-made goods in South-East Asia.

S.E. ASIA SALES

"We already sell nearly $10 million worth of New Zealand products in South-East Asia," Mr. Marshall said. "Dairy products, meat, tallow, carpets and fruits make up the bulk of this trade. We want to sell more of these goods and more of our manufactured goods."

A spectacular new source of power is being developed in the North Island of New Zealand where geothermal bores have been harnessed to produce electricity: a group of spectators watches steam billowing from a ground installation. The geothermal electricity scheme is expected to produce 250,000 kilowatts of power shortly.



One ton of butter is taken from one of the world's largest churns (capacity $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons) at a New Zealand dairy products factory.

He pointed out that New Zealand is a good customer for petroleum, rubber, textiles and tin from South-East Asian countries, and in fact has an adverse balance of trade with the area.*

"We want to buy greatly increased quantities of goods from your countries and we can only do this if we sell more of our own goods."

New Zealand's efforts to establish closer trading links with South-East Asian countries are in full harmony with her actions in the political field. These are founded on the belief that it is in New Zealand's vital interest that the countries of South-East Asia should remain independent and economically strong.

---

* $(000)

	1961	1962	1963
Singapore and Malaya			
N.Z. exports	3494	3707	5642
N.Z. imports	9976	9780	10298
Thailand			
N.Z. exports	182	70	123
N.Z. imports	201	308	350
Hongkong			
N.Z, exports	1137	1036	2010
N.Z. imports	6370	6401	10573
Philippines			
N.Z. exports	2254	1960	2167
N.Z. imports	168	235	218

AID TO OTHERS

As a founder member of the Colombo Plan, and as a regional member of ECAFE, New Zealand has been active in helping these countries to hasten their economic development. In the belief that peace and effective defence against aggression and subversion can only be ensured by a collective security system, New Zealand joined SEATO, and so created direct ties with three countries of the region: Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand.

A small and economically vulnerable country, dependent for economic survival on the income earned by its products overseas, New Zealand shares many of the problems of the countries of South-East Asia, and finds that its interests frequently coincide with theirs in world and regional discussions on trade. New Zealand has supported the efforts of ECAFE to promote regional economic cooperation, and has pressed for measures to liberalise world trade and to secure better access for primary commodities in the markets of the industrialised countries.

The leader of the trade mission, Mr. L.R. Adams-Schneider, stressed the importance of this aspect of New Zealand's external policy during the mission's visit to Thailand. "South-East Asia and New Zealand," he said, "have strong common interests in many spheres. A positive move towards closer trading ties is of considerable importance and will have a vital influence on the future development of our countries." (SEATO)

PAKISTAN'S ECONOMIC GROWTH SINCE 1958

Excerpts from an evaluation by the Pakistan Finance Minister Mohammad Shoaib, H. Pk, of his country's achievements in the economic field.

INTRODUCTION

"My aim has been to consider the problems the country faced on the eve of the October 1958 Revolution and to assess the efforts in the economic field, that were made to bring the country out of the rut in which it had sunk.

"In 1958, Pakistan was confronted with a critical situation. Despite mounting development spending, extensive external aid and the rapid use of foreign exchange reserves, economic growth had been disappointing. The country had fallen prey to dissensions, corruption was growing, and standards of public administration were declining.

"From the pages that follow, it would be clear that after the Revolution in 1958, the actual progress achieved has been substantial. The country has been put on an even keel and a serious beginning towards self-sustaining growth has been recorded. There has been a marked rise in the volume of investment resulting in appreciable increase in productivity.

"The new Government created an atmosphere of hopefulness, although the first steps it took gave something of a shock to business. The effective measures announced to curb profiteering and black marketing with accompanying drastic intervention in the price structure created initial uncertainty. Confidence, however, recovered quickly as it became clear that the new Government promised not only internal political stability but also an attitude favourable to private enterprise. By proclaiming an amnesty for those declaring income previously concealed from the tax authorities, the Government provided an opportunity to the business community to utilize their finance in a legitimate manner. In the process, the Government were able to realize additional income taxes of about Rs. 30 crores. Owners of illegally held foreign assets surrendered Rs. 8.2 crores of foreign exchange under another amnesty.

"Since the present regime took over, it has been its persistent effort to raise the level of living and ensure an adequate standard that guarantees enough food, clothing, housing, educational opportunities, leisure time, and good working conditions. The policies adopted by the Government have generated creative opportunities, a higher level of production and real income, and a Government responsive to the needs and wishes of the people. Economic growth cannot only be achieved by the Government activities alone. 'The will to develop' is a very important factor which is essential for consistent economic growth. A key question in economic development is: what will the people of the country do for themselves? Motivation is the important thing. Unless something is done to change motivations, a static economy will not turn into a dynamic one, and a movement for economic development will not become self-generating.

"How far we have been successful in fulfilling the aspirations of the people is left to the judgement of the readers."

State of Economy Before October 1958

The low levels of productivity and employment, of consumption and savings, formed a gloomy background to the dismal economic picture that faced Pakistan in October 1958. From whatever angle the picture was viewed – economic, social or political – it was dark and foreboding of misery to come. The chronic shortage of foodstuffs presented serious problems; the prices of those things that the common man must use in his everyday life had been rising rapidly, until in some cases they had risen beyond his power of purchase, and the middle class, that group of people who mean so much to the stability and progress of a country, was being destroyed. The foreign exchange earnings of the country were on the decline and the gold, dollar and sterling reserves had reached a dangerously low level. The harvest of years of inflationary practices was about to be reaped and already, internally, anti-social practices such as smuggling, hoarding and black marketing of goods had become the order of the day. Everchanging Governments had proved unable or unwilling to take the steps necessary to control the economy and bring about the stability necessary to give the ordinary man that security on which his happiness, prosperity and progress depend.

That was the situation in October 1958 when the Revolutionary Government assumed office and it is against that background that its achievements over the past six years must be measured. The country, through the happenings of the years preceding 1958 had reached

a point of crisis – a crisis which had to be met immediately. Once that was overcome the long road to recovery had to be begun. The present Government on taking charge had, therefore, to take the steps necessary to put the economy back on the right road by eradicating the evils which had developed in the economy, by taking first corrective measures and then the short-term and long-term measures for the development of the human and natural resources of the country.

The Government were and are determined to bring about and maintain a high rate of economic growth for they know that this is essential if there is to be a marked improvement in the living standards and conditions of our millions of people and if the problem of unemployment in many of our areas is to be solved. For years before 1958, the economy of Pakistan had not only been stagnant but had been showing disturbing signs of deterioration. The first task of the Government was, therefore, to bring about stability in the country, and when that had been done, press forward with economic development. The target was the achievement of economic and social aims in the shortest possible time, but it had to be recognized that much impetus had been lost and as a result so much more had to be done.

Reorientation of Fiscal and Monetary Policies

The first thing that had to be reviewed was the financial policy for it is the main instrument at the disposal of the Government for achieving the desired various social and economic goals to which its endeavours are directed.

Prior to Martial Law, there had been recourse to ill-considered policies which had unleashed the forces of inflation and, in consequence, had started a process of the erosion of the purchasing power of money. On the stability of the currency rests the happiness and contentment of the people. These imprudent policies had in them explosive economic, social and political consequences and, indeed, had already begun to undermine the process of economic growth.

DEFICIT FINANCING CURBED

The Government immediately called a halt to these policies and took measures to recover the economic and financial ground that had been lost as a result. Deficit financing by Government was rejected and efforts made to tighten up the fiscal machinery so that revenue losses through such measures as tax evasion and avoidance would be reduced. It evolved a procedural and administrative framework which would ensure that development expenditure would be channelled to projects which were sound and economically viable. It took a firm grip on non-development expenditure at the same time that it began to generate a sharp acceleration in the rate of growth of expenditure on development.

The major problem then facing the Government was the increasing menace of inflation, with its danger to every citizen. Money supply had increased by no less than Rs. 146 crores in the three years before 1958, which meant an increase of about 37 per cent or six times greater than the growth of national income.

Inflation, therefore, had to be attacked at once. The Government, as I have said, had decided against budgetary deficits and against any resort whatsoever to any form of inflationary finance. Now it began to restrict money supply. The increase in the Government sector which, after adjustment, stood at the high figure of Rs. 67.1 crores in 1957-58 was brought down to only Rs. 16.5 crores in 1962-63. Indeed, the total increase in money supply during 1960-61 was only Rs. 2.57 crores as against Rs. 35.14 crores in 1957-58.

REGULATING MONEY SUPPLY

Thus the foundation was being laid on which the solid expansion planned for the future could be built. When things had been put right, it was felt that the money supply should be allowed to expand or contract according to the requirements of the economy. The pace of economic development has, since 1958, been accelerated as a result of Government policies and, consequently, we find that money supply has been increasing faster in recent days; but in the three years prior to June 1961, it shows an increase of 11 per cent only as against 37 per cent in the three years before the present Government assumed office.

The increase in money supply during the last two years has been the result of increased availability of commercial credit to the private sector for use in financing trade and industrial development. In spite, however, of the monetary expansion there has been a remarkable stability in the overall price situation, which bears testimony to the prudent monetary policy being pursued by the present Government and the importance it attaches to the welfare of the people.

This monetary policy has played a significant role in economic growth during these years. As the Government budget was brought into equilibrium with the support of foreign aid, it has been possible for the monetary authorities to concentrate their efforts on providing the expanding private sector with an adequate amount of funds.

One of the basic objectives of the Government has been to supply the private sector, through the

State Bank, with as much finance as was consonant with the Government's aims of maintaining domestic price stability without the use of direct controls and preserving equilibrium in the balance of payments, taking into account available foreign aid. As the demand for funds by the Government sector was reduced and eventually eliminated, the State Bank has been able to permit the scheduled banks sufficient funds to increase their lending to the private sector very considerably. A sign of the progress made is that the State Bank has not found it necessary to use any of its major monetary policy tools, such as an increase in the bank rate to restrain the private sector credit. Since 1960, it has supplied them with funds in liberal measure.

CONTROL ON COMMERCIAL CREDIT

Commercial credit provided by scheduled and non-scheduled banks to the private sector plays a significant role in the process of economic growth. Since such credit is provided by the private commercial banks there is a need to regulate it in the best interests of the economy, for, an excess or deficiency or a flow in the wrong direction could bring about chaos in the economy and nullify the monetary policy of the Government. The Government must, therefore, keep a vigilant eye on the overall credit situation of the country through the State Bank, and the selective control measures must be constantly reviewed, modified or replaced according to circumstances.

Since October 1958, there has been a sharp increase in commercial credit particularly to the private sector; in fact, the pace of bank credit has greatly accelerated since the middle of 1959, having more than trebled in the five years ending June 1964. The average annual increase of Rs. 69.78 crores during that time contrasts with the average of Rs. 12.88 crores in the preceding three years and with the rate of Rs. 40 crores projected in the revised Second Five-Year Plan. The aggregate increase during 1959-64 of Rs. 348.92 crores exceeded several times the total expansion of Rs. 88.84 crores recorded in the ten years previous to that period. By the end of June 1964, bank credit stood at Rs. 479.12 crores as compared to Rs. 367.00 crores at the end of June 1963.

The Government were well aware of the necessity of keeping the credit position under review and, on May 10, 1962, appointed a committee of experts to study the situation and report. In its report the Credit Committee found no evidence of any general stringency of credit in the country and was of the opinion that the available supply of credit was fully meeting the requirements of the larger borrowers except in a few special cases.

I have referred earlier to the changes in budgetary policies which were introduced by the present Government, changes made with the object of providing the maximum incentives to savings and investment, particularly in the industrial sector, and with the creation of an atmosphere of domestic stability in the economic sphere without resort to direct controls.

IMPROVED BUDGETARY POSITION

As a result, the budgetary position of the Central Government has improved considerably since 1958. During the seven years 1951-52 to 1957-58 total revenue receipts rose from Rs. 144.84 crores in the first year to Rs. 152.50 crores in 1957-58, an increase of only 5.2 per cent over the seven years. On the other hand, expenditure during that time rose from Rs. 144.23 crores to Rs. 152.18 crores, an increase of 5.5 per cent during that time. Thus, annual expenditure was rising faster than revenue. But in the eight years from 1957-58 to this year's budget of 1964-65 revenue figures have recorded an increase of 95 per cent from Rs. 152.50 crores to an estimated Rs. 297.37 crores, whilst expenditure has risen by 83 per cent from Rs. 152.18 crores to an estimated Rs. 278.56 crores. Thus, expansion has taken place in a stable atmosphere and greater expenditure on the things the country needs has been met with greater revenue drawn from an expanding economy. The table below shows total revenue and capital receipts and expenditure during 1951-52, 1957-58 and 1964-65 with respective percentage increases.

Capital receipts too have shown a spectacular rise from Rs. 131-19 crores in 1957-58 to an estimated figure of Rs. 337-96 crores in 1964-65, an increase of 157.6 per cent as against an increase of 91.6 per cent during the period 1951-52 to 1957-58.

The same story of stability and expansion is continued in the record of capital expenditure, which registered an impressive increase of 110.5 per cent, from Rs. 158.25 crores in 1957-58 to Rs. 333.23 crores in the budget year 1964-65. These figures compare with an increase of only 74.6 per cent during the years 1951-52 to 1957-58 inclusive. This phenomenal rise – for it earns that description – is indicative of the development efforts that are being made to attain a self-sustaining economy for our country.

NEW TAXES

In order to cover the gap of Rs. 10.27 crores with which the Government were faced in the 1964-65 budget, new taxes had to be levied and duties on certain items had to be increased. The way to a self-sustaining economy is long and hard, taxes are never very welcome, and it was no surprise that the Opposition benches in the National Assembly seized the opportunity of criticism which this necessary raising of resources offered them. During 1964-65 budget session, duties on vegetable oils, tobacco etc. came in under criticism etc.

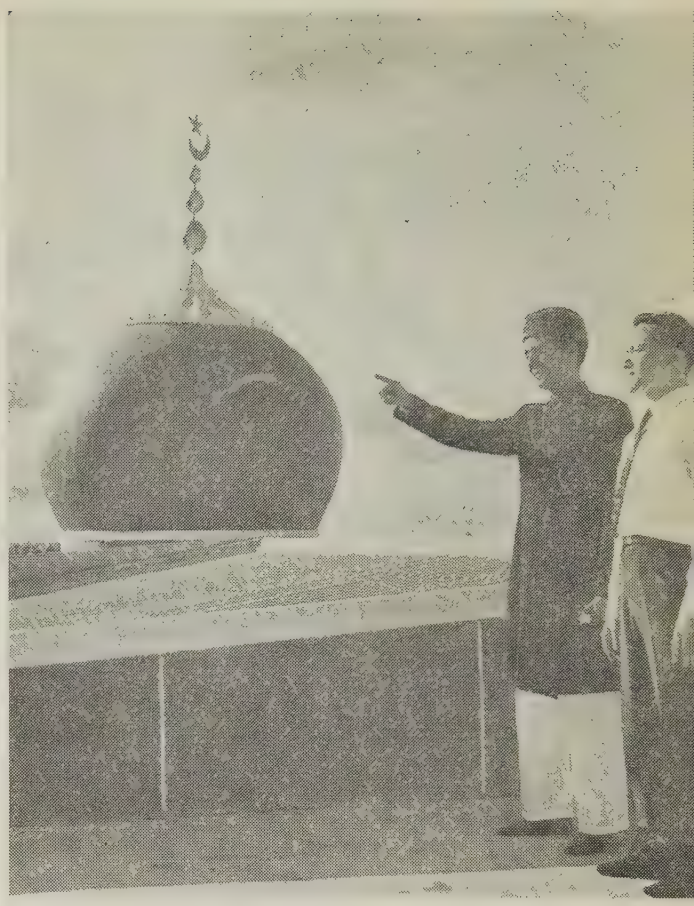
But it is wise to remember that the aim of the Government's policy, which so far has been successful, has all along been to divert more and more resources towards development purposes, so that the financial and physical targets set by the Second Five-Year Plan shall be achieved. Deficit financing being considered the worst way of finding resources, the Government have avoided it as far as possible. But in order to accelerate the pace of development in the country new resources had and have to be found. The need for raising these resources from within the country becomes all the more imperative because the foreign aid-giving agencies expect to see that in the financing of its development program the country should mobilize and use its own resources to the greatest possible extent. The new taxes which have been levied have kept in view the capacity to pay of the various groups and classes and have been designed to distribute the burden of taxation as equitably as possible. Listening to the arguments put forward about the duty on vegetable oils, the Government decided that there was a case for the withdrawal of the Excise duty proposed for coconut oil and announced its withdrawal.

The development expenditure of the Government itself has increased considerably over the past years, but particularly in those years since the new regime took over the task of economic expansion. In the five years of 1954-55 to 1958-59, the total development expenditure of the Central Government, including financial assistance to the Provincial Government, war Rs. 511 crores but in the following five years of 1959-60 to 1963-64, it rose to Rs. 1062 crores, an increase of 109 per cent – another pointer to the sustained effort being made to further development. In the budget of 1964-65, development expenditure has been increased to Rs. 334.50 crores as against Rs. 315.41 crores in 1963-64.

ACCELERATING PACE OF DEVELOPMENT IN THE PROVINCES

To help accelerate the economic growth of the provinces, the Central Government have considerably increased its financial contribution to the provinces, especially to East Pakistan. The figures speak for themselves. The Central Government's financial contribution to the provinces has risen from Rs. 71.42 crores in 1958-59 to Rs. 286.00 crores in 1964-65 budget, showing an increase of more than 300 per cent over 1958-59. In East Pakistan, the figures of financial contribution were Rs. 35.97 crores in 1958-59 which rose to Rs. 153 crores in 1964-65, an increase of nearly 325 per cent.

In West Pakistan, the figures are: for1958-59 – Rs. 35.45 crores, and for 1964-65 – Rs. 133.00 crores. It is worthy of note that the balance in favour of East Pakistan rose from Rs. 0.5 crores in 1958-59 to Rs. 20 crores in 1964-65.



SEATO's post-graduate scholarship scheme brought Mr. Maloy K. Chatterjee, of Dacca, East Pakistan, to Bangkok, Thailand where he is studying for his Master of Science in Agriculture at Kasetsart University. Here with Mr. Thongchai Suwankanit, of SEATO Cultural Relations Office, he visited Bangkok's largest mosque, the Darul Muah Sineen. About three million of Thailand's nearly 30 million population are Muslims.

FREE ECONOMY

While on the one hand, fiscal and monetary measures were adopted to impart stability and strength to the economy, on the other hand, the Government decided that rather than relying on direct controls it would aim at freeing the domestic sector from such controls and place greater emphasis on market mechanism. The initial step in this direction was taken by the Government in 1959 when price control was lifted from 61 items. In April 1960, control on wheat was removed followed by the de-control of a large number of other items so that now only a few articles are subject to price and distribution controls. At the same time as these efforts were being made towards freeing the domestic economy, it was the aim of the Government that the external sector should gradually be freed from reliance upon trade and exchange restrictions.

FOOD DEFICITS

From the beginning, the present Government were aware that agriculture had not been receiving the attention it deserved, particularly in the light of its importance to the country's economy. There were huge deficits in foodgrains and though these were largely met by help in the form of grants and aid from friendly countries, substantial quantities had also to be imported from the country's slender foreign exchange resources, a burden the country found it hard to bear. This was an alarming situation and swift action had to be teken if the country was to be spared the additional stresses and strains the position could bring.

LAND REFORMS

The population of our country has been increasing at the rate of 2.2 per cent per annum and to feed these increasing numbers in the face of stagnant agricultural production was a challenge which had to be met. It was realized that one of the main reasons for this stagnation in production was the defective land tenure system and the Government introduced far-reaching and long awaited land reform measures, which were a prerequisite to the healthy and steady growth of our agriculture. A ceiling on holdings was fixed at 1,000 acres for non-irrigated land and at 500 acres for irrigated land, and most of the excess land surrendered under these reforms has been distributed amongst cultivators. These land reforms will do a great deal to change the antiquated structure of our agrarian society, they will contribute to increased production, to ensure social justice and to improve the living conditions of our people.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS AND AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITIES

To help raise agricultural production, the Government in 1961 established semi-autonomous Agricultural Development Corporations in each of the provinces, and assigned them two main functions: to organize the supplies needed by the farmers and to provide them with technical knowledge, Recognizing the need to provide for ourselves the necessary technical skills in this vital sector of our country's economy, two Agricultural Universities, one at Mymensingh in East Pakistan and the other at Lyallpur in West Pakistan, were established in 1961.

WATER-LOGGING AND SALINITY

President Ayub has termed the twin menace of water-logging and salinity as Pakistan's enemy No. 1. This menace poses a serious threat to the agricultural economy of West Pakistan as agriculture is the mainstay of nearly 75 per cent of its people. It is estimated that every year about one lakh acres are going out of cultivation as a result of water-logging and salinity. As a result of the keen interest shown by President Ayub in this problem, a 10-year Master Plan was drawn up by the West Pakistan W.A.P.D.A. which would involve an expenditure of Rs. 590 crores. A scientifice mission, headed by the late President Kennedy's Scientific Adviser, visited Pakistan to study the problem and has since submitted its report to the Government, which is at present considering it carefully. In the meantime, West Pakistan W.A.P.D.A. has completed its first major reclamation project in the Rechna Doab covering an area of 12 lakh acres, and started work on several other reclamation schemes including Chaj Doab which covers an area of 22 lakh acres.

CRASH PROGRAMS

An indication that the development efforts of the Government are bearing fruits may be seen in the fact that the trend in output in the agricultural sector has been upward for the last six years and there is reason for hope that the earlier tendency towards stagnation has been broken. Crash programs which were launched in some selected districts of East and West Pakistan to boost up agricultural production have shown some promising results. All possible efforts are being made to raise the per acre yield of crops through increased use of fertilizers, better seeds, plant protection measures, the provision of credit and the adoption of simple but good agricultural practices.

More credit has been provided to cultivators through the Agricultural Development Bank, which advanced Rs. 7.83 crores in 1962-63 as against only Rs. 1.42 crores in 1958-59. New areas of land are being brought under cultivation through large irrigation projects and at the same time lands already under the plough are being provided with more and more irrigation facilities, facilities which in certain regions of the country will help in raising two to three crops and also in increasing, in some cases, the deplorably low yield per acre.

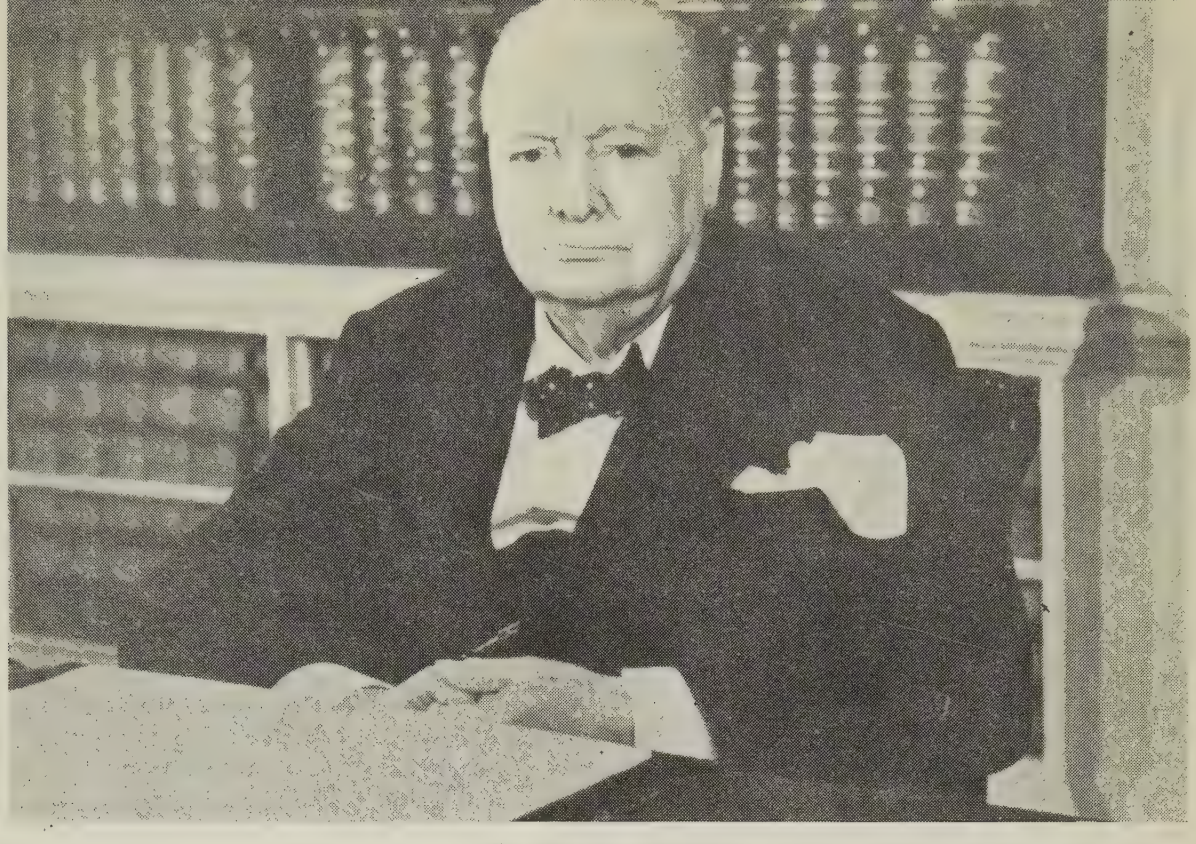
INCREASED AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT

As a result of the measures, the present Government have taken, the index of production of all crops rose from 108 in 1958-59 to 131 in 1961-62, and further to 136 in 1963-64, due partly to favourable weather conditions.

So it can rightly be claimed that our achievements in this vital sector have so far been impressive, but there is no ground for complacency in a situation where the population is increasing so rapidly and we still have to import large quantities of foodgrains to feed our people. There is still a large gap to be closed and closed as expeditiously as possible.

The second half of this article will be published in the next issue of SEATO Record.

TRIBUTE



Sir Winston Churchill.

SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL

Sir Winston Churchill died on Sunday, January 24, leaving the world infinitely poorer. His stature as a warrior statesman, his political prescience and ability, and his courageous leadership are unsurpassed in history.

Perhaps some of his eloquent and inspiring words as newly-appointed Prime Minister when Britain faced imminent disaster in mid-1940 epitomize his greatness:

- "I have nothing to offer but blood and toil, tears and sweat." – May, 1940.
- "We shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields, and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills; we shall never surrender."– June 4, 1940, following Dunkirk.
- "Let us, therefore, brace ourselves to our duties, and so bear ourselves that if the British Empire and its Commonwealth last for a thousand years, men will still say: 'This was their finest hour'." – June, 1940.
- "Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few." – August, 1940, during the Battle of Britain, in praise of the R.A.F.

SEATO SECRETARY-GENERAL'S MESSAGE

BANGKOK, January 26 – The Secretary-General of the South-East Asia Treaty Organization, Mr. Konthi Suphamongkhon, sent a message of condolence to the Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Wilson:–

"The passing of Sir Winston Churchill has caused a profound sense of bereavement throughout the Free World. His outstanding gifts were an inspiration to men of good will far beyond the boundaries of his own land. His services to the cause of freedom will be forever remembered.

"We in SEATO recall that our Organization was established during his premiership and we are sustained by the thought that, with his farsightedness and political sagacity, he fully realized the need for common endeavour and unity in this vital area of the world.

"On behalf of the South-East Asia Treaty Organization, may I express to you Mr. Prime Minister, to the British people, and to Sir Winston's family, deep sympathy on this great loss."

THE DANGEROUS WORM: DOCTORS REPORT ON DISEASES OF THAILAND

SEATO SCIENCE FEATURE

BANGKOK, January 1965 – Raw or partially-cooked fresh water fish, highly-flavoured, is a favourite food of the people of northeastern Thailand, eighty-five per cent of whom suffer from a debilitating disease caused by leaf-like worms or flukes which inhabit the fish.

LIVER FLUKE

Eighty-five per cent is an estimated average – perhaps conservative – figure for the whole region, some districts having a higher incidence of liver fluke than others. A recent investigation conducted by Dr. Kasem Chittayasothorn, of Udorn Provincial Hospital, and Major Dale Wykoff, of the SEATO Medical Research Laboratory, revealed that of the nearly 7,000 persons examined, 90% of those over the age of 10 had liver fluke.

Control of the disease would seem to be simple: the people need only be told to cook their fish thoroughly, and the problem would be well on its way to being solved. Habit, however, dies harder than worms, as doctors and public health officials have discovered, and the result is that liver fluke (Opistorchis viverrini) continues to sap the energy of its victims, render them susceptible to other diseases and, needless to say, shorten their life expectancy.

Liver fluke was one of the helminthic (included in the family parasitic) diseases discussed at a SEATO-sponsored conference held recently with the purpose of providing a forum for doctors and scientists from various medical institutions (all in Thailand except Kyushu University, Japan, represented by the internationally-known Dr. Ichiro Miyazaki), to pool, collate and correlate their knowledge and findings on the biological, epidemiological, pathological and other aspects of helminthiasis.

TRICHINOSIS

In Northern Thailand where raw pork, again highly-flavoured, is the popular dish, apparently mysterious deaths in 1962 led to an investigation and eventual identification of Trichinosis as the cause. Dr. Rampung Dissamarn, Chief of the Parasitology Branch, Department of Livestock Development, told the conference that during the years 1962-64 the source of infection in the first two outbreaks was hill tribe pigs while in the third outbreak wild pigs were found to be the reservoir of the disease-carrying Trichina worms. Symptoms of Trichinosis usually include vomitting, acute diarrhea, high fever, and generalized muscle pain. Experiment and studies on the biology and epidemiology of the disease, urgently necessary as part of the general program towards its ultimate control and prevention, are being carried out at both the Chiengmai Hospital in the north and at the Faculty of Public Health in Bangkok.

ELEPHANTIASIS

Another helminthic disease which received a large share of professional attention at the conference is Filariasis, more familiarly known as Elephantiasis owing to its most frequent manifestation, the swelling of the legs. In Thailand (like its fellow members of the same group, Filariasis is found not only in this country but other parts of South-East Asia), the endemic areas are restricted to the south but, unlike the two cases mentioned above, culinary traditions have nothing to do with the infection, which is caused by filarial worms, the *Brugi Malayi*, whose vectors are certain species of mosquitoes (Mansonia and Anopheles). Much of the present knowledge concerning Filariasis in Thailand has resulted from studies by the Royal Thai Army Filariasis Research Team, the Filariasis Control Division of the Ministry of Public Health and the Faculty of Tropical Medicine which maintains a field station in Chumporn Province.

Of the 103,000 persons examined by the Filariasis Control Division teams since 1961, in areas where the disease is known to have a high endemicity, 2,960 have been found to harbour Microfilariae in their blood, and 1,345 have Elephantiasis. In the fight against this infection whose resultant disfigurement makes it a social as well as a public health problem, the Division's weaponry consists of mass drug administration, treatment of microfilarial carriers, and control of mosquitoes by residual house-spraying which, incidentally, also helps to prevent malaria.

GNATHOSTOMIASIS

According to Professor Svasti Daengsavang, Special Consultant to The Director, US Component, SEATO Medical Research Laboratory, this country is considered the most important endemic area of Gnathostomiasis in Asia, but its epidemiological study has not yet been fully undertaken. The most common source of infection is probably a kind of food pre-

pared from infected raw and fermented fresh-water fishes (*Somfak* to the Thais). So far twelve species of fresh-water fishes, six species of reptiles, one species of amphibian and four species of fish-eating birds have been found naturally infected. Here again, a revision in eating habits on the part of special, but by no means small, group of fish-fanciers would help pave the way to the control of this chronic ailment, which may worsen into damages affecting any organ or tissue of the body including the brain, the lungs and the eyes.

As pointed out with emphasis at the conference by Dr. Chom Debyasuvarn, Chief of the Communicable Diseases Control Division, these and similar infections are diseases encountered most in areas where sanitation is inadequate. The Water Supply Program, the Village Health and Sanitary Project, and other programs for the improvement of environmental sanitation, are being carried out by various government agents. Their successful implementation, however, requires more time, a greater 'quantity and quality of personnel', a bigger budget and, not at all the least important, a greater concern on the part of a large number of the people for their own health and well-being.

SEATO CONFERENCE ON PARASITIC DISEASES

In December a conference on parasitic diseases was held at the SEATO Medical Research Laboratory.

Participants who pooled and exchanged their findings and professional opinions at the conference included representatives of the Thai Department of Parasitology of the Faculty of Public Health, the Department of Health, the Faculty of Tropical Medicine, the Department of Pathology from both Chulalongkorn and Siriraj Hospitals, the Department of Livestock Development of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Faculty of Medicine of the Chiengmai Hospital, the Medical Department of the Royal Thai Army, the SEATO Medical Research Laboratory, and the Medical Faculty, Kyushu University, Japan.

The conference dealt specially with Helminthiasis – that family of parasitic diseases caused by infection of worms in the body.

MEDICAL PAPERS PRESENTED

Some of the scientists and doctors from various medical and health institutes who presented papers at the conference are as follows:

Prof. Anond Pradatsundarsar, Department of Pathology, Faculty of Medicine, Chulalongkorn Hospital: Ocular Helminthiasis (Helminthiasis is the general term for parasitic diseases caused by worms.)

Dr. Chom Deysuvarn, Department of Health: Public Health Problems of Helminthic Disseases.

Prof. Chamlong Harinasuta, Faculty of Tropical Medicine, University of Medical Sciences: Filariasis in Thailand.

Major Saridiwongsa Wongsathuaythong, Medical Department of the Royal Thai Army: Results of Study on Filariasis of the Thai Army Filariasis Research Team.

Dr. Prayuth Thitasut, Faculty of Medicine, Chiengmai Hospital: Human Trichinosis in Northern Thailand.

Dr. Tongchai Papasarathorn, Faculty of Public Health, University of Medical Sciences: An Establishment of Trichinosis in Laboratory Animals and House Rates in Thailand.

Dr. Rumpung Dismara, Department of Livestock Development, Ministry of Agriculture: Trichinosis in Animals of Northern Provinces of Thailand.

Dr. Mongkol Kruatrachue, Faculty of Tropical Medicine, University of Medical Sciences: Echinostomiasis in Thailand; Studies on Morphology and Life Cycle of a New Mammalian Blood Fluke.

Major Dale Wykoff, SEATO Medical Research Laboratory: Studies on Liver Fluke (Opistorchis viverrini) in Thailand.

Captain S.W. Nye, SEATO Medical Research Laboratory: Pathology of Liver Fluke Infection

Professor Ichiro Miyazaki, Kyushu University, Japan: Recent Knowledge on Paragonimiasis.

Dr. Kamhaeng Balankura, Dr. Jit Waramontri and Dr. Padung Vongpaibul, Faculty of Medical Science, University of Medical Sciences: Parasitic Helminthes of Poultry in Bangkok and in some Provinces of Thailand.

Prof. Svasti Daengsvang, Special Consultant, SEATO Medical Research Laboratory: Some Epidemiological Findings of Gnathostomiasis in Thailand.

Prof. Pradit Tansurat, Department of Pathology, Siriraj Hospital: Pathological Changes in Gnathostomiasis.

Major Sompone Punyagupta, Medical Department, Royal Thai Army: Eosinophilic Meningoencephalitis in Thailand.

Dr. M.R. Shananwat Devakula, Department of Zoology, Chulalongkorn University: Gastrodiscoides hominis Infection in Animal in Thailand.

Dr. Prasert Setasuban, Faculty of Tropical Medicine: Angiostrongulus cantonensis in Rats and Mollusks in Thailand.

Dr. Rolf A.M. Brandt, SEATO Medical Research Laboratory: New and Potential Snails Intermediate Host of Parasitic Trematodes (fluke or leaf-like worms) in Thailand.

MALARIA CAMPAIGN IN PACIFIC ISLANDS

CANBERRA, Australia, November 20 – Health authorities in the Australian-administered territory of Papua and New Guinea say that distribution of a special anti-malaria drug will effectively and completely cure all forms of malaria on a number of selected islands.

Stating this in Port Moresby recently, Dr. Jan J. Saave, Senior Malaria Eradication Specialist in the Australian Department of Public Health, said the drug would be distributed to more than 32,000 people living on two main groups of islands.

The islands are in the Admiralty group, an area of 800 square miles with a population of 20,000 and in the Misima area of the Milne Bay District, an area of nearly 700 Square miles with a total population of around 12,000.

Dr. Saave said 49 members of special drug distribution teams were taking part in the final stage of an attack on malaria in these island groups.

MOBILE UNITS

This stage would be completed by the end of this year when mobile malaria units and four malaria detection field laboratories would be established at Manus in the Admiralties and Misima, in the Milne Bay area.

The campaign began in these areas in 1961. The complete co-operation of the island people had contributed much towards the results achieved.

Infant welfare activities are also being expanded in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. Public health staff now travel by air to conduct maternal and child health clinics in isolated areas.

Similar clinics are now operated in a number of areas.

HEALTH OFFICERS FROM 10 COUNTRIES COMPLETE MANILA ANTI-MALARIA COURSE

MANILA, September 26 (AP) – Twenty-eight health officials from 10 countries have completed a three-months course at the Manila Malaria eradication Training Centre.

Students were from Pakistan, Indonesia, Ethiopia, United States, South Korea, Libya, Ryukyu Islands, Syria, Thailand and the Philippines. The centre is jointly sponsored by the United States and the Philippines.

PHILIPPINE MEDICAL GIFT

MANILA, November 25 (AP) – About 40 cases of medicines, donated by Philippine pharmaceutical manufacturers, were presented to South Viet-Nam Wednesday for treatment of flood victims.

Foreign Secretary Mauro Mendez made the presentation to Vietnamese Charge d'Affaires Do Lenh Tuan.

Two Thai scientists Dr. Kahn Jalavicharana and Mr. Saksiri Kirtpredi represented Thailand at a FAO-sponsored international conference in Canberra. Here, from left, an officer of the Australian Department of Health, Mr. J. Colgan, shows quarantine pamphlets to Mr. Saksiri and Mr. Kahn.

THAI DOCTOR'S HEART DISCOVERY

ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY, October 25– By passing a miniature microphone down the gullet to eavesdrop on the heart, medical men may be able to spot serious heart murmurs that escape surface listening techniques.

Dr. Choompol Vongprateep, a Thai trainee now doing research work at the University of Kansas Medical Center (Kansas City, Kansas), reported on this possibility October 24 to physicians attending the scientific sessions of the American Heart Assoication here this week.

Dr. Choompol is conducting his research on heart disease at the medical center in coordination with Antoni M. Diehl and Ronald M. Lauer. He told the conference that the internally-inserted microphone had been sucessfully used to uncover heart murmurs not detected by chest examinations made with stethoscope or phonocardiograph (a sound pick-up and amplifying system that produces pictorial tracings of the heart's sound patterns).

RHEUMATIC FEVER CASES

According to Dr. Choompol's report, the device was tried on 24 patients with a history of rheumatic fever or who were having an acute attack of rheumatic fever–major causes of heart disease. In 15 patients the microphone picked up murmurs more distinctly than listening with a stethoscope or surface phonocardiogram. In three patients unsuspected details of the murmur – helpful in diagnosing the nature of the damage–turned up. In two children, with acute rheumatic fever, murmurs were detected which could not be heard with a stethoscope. One patient who had rheumatic fever ten years earlier was found to have a murmur which had not been spotted in all that time by surface examinations.

Heart murmurs result from damaged mitral valve which regulates the flow of blood between the upper and lower left chambers of the heart. By not closing and opening properly, the normal blood flow is interferred with, producing an abnormal heart sound.

More often than not, malfunctioning valves are readily detected by the physician listening with his stethoscope. Sometimes, however, the characteristic murmurs are "silent"–the sound either drowned out by other body noises or severely attenuated by its passage through the heart muscle, the lungs and the chest wall to the surface-listening post.

To get all these murmurs, Dr. Choompol and his associates at the medical center fastened a tiny barium crystal microphone to the end of a catheter, a long hollow flexible cable. The catheter is passed down the esophagus or food pipe to a point where it lies very close to the left atrium and mitral valve. The crystal converts sound into electrical impulses which travel via a wire trailing through the cable to a phonocardiogram to record the heart sound patterns. (USIS)

16,000 PAKISTAN DOCTORS BY NEXT JUNE

KARACHI, November 10–The number of doctors in Pakistan will rise to 16,000 by the end of June 1965.

The target of the Second Plan, which was of 13,000 doctors, was reached by the end of 1962.

The number of hospital beds rose to 32,000 by the end of 1962 as compared to the Plan target of 36,000.

These figures bring to public view the speedier implementation of the health schemes during the Second Plan period as compared with that of the First Plan.

It is expected that the entire allocation of Rs. 370 million for the Second Five-Year Plan will be fully utilized during the plan period.

The target of the Third Plan, as indicated in its outline, lays still greater stress on the aspect of training of personnel to man the Health Services.

This will enable the Government to provide adequate health facilities by the end of the Third Plan to the remotest corner of the country. (PNS)

FLOOD VICTIMS' AID

CANBERRA, November 23 (AP) – Acting External Affairs Minister' Senator John Gorton announced in a statement Monday Australia is making a contribution of 50,000 Australian pounds (110,000 U.S. dollars) towards flood and typhoon distress relief in South Viet-Nam.

He said the form of Australian relief would be decided after consultations with Vietnamese authorities.

New Zealand Help

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, November 16 (Reuter) – New Zealand has given the government of South Viet-Nam a grant of ten thousand pounds sterling for flood relief, the Prime Minister Mr. Keith Holyoake said today.

Speaking at a press conference, Mr. Holyoake said the grant was double the usual amount for grants of this kind.

FRANCE DRAFTS MILITARY PROGRAM

PARIS, November 12 (Reuter) – The development of nuclear missiles and submarines to carry them was included in a draft military program for the next five years distributed to members of the French parliament today.

The whole French program provides for expenditure of about 80,000 million francs (5,700 million sterling) in the five years 1965-70.

The submarines, the first of which is due to be in operation in 1970, form part of the second generation of France's nuclear strike force.

The program provides for a first generation force consisting of Mirage 4 bombers capable of carrying bombs in the 50-60 kiloton range. A total of 62 of these planes have already been ordered.

The program, which was adopted by the cabinet last week, envisages a land manoeuvre force comprising six divisions "which can be engaged within the framework of the Atlantic alliance or outside the alliance."

"FIGHT IF WAR IMPOSED"

The program states: "This policy affirms our intention to fight if war is imposed on us.

"In this case we must be ready simultaneously to destroy as fast as possible enemy targets by using the most powerful nuclear weapons, and be prepared to oppose any attempt at an enemy invasion".

The return of French forces from the Algerian war represented a "new stage" in the development of the French nuclear force and in boosting the manpower of the French armed forces.

The budget for the actual draft program presented to parliament today amounts to 54,898 million francs (about 3978 million sterling). The difference between this figure and the overall expenditure of 80,000 million francs (about 5797 million pounds sterling) represents military projects not listed in the program.

FRENCH NUCLEAR, AIR-POWER INCREASES

PARIS, November 6 (Reuter / AP) – M. Pierre Messmer, French Armed Forces Minister, said today that France would build new atomic bombs next year which would "greatly increase" the power of her strategic airforce.

He told the National Assembly during a debate on the armed forces budget that France would have at her disposal next year "a powerful nuclear armament together with the means of delivery and supporting installations".

"In 1965 we will build bombs of a second type which will greatly increase the power and efficiency of our strategic air force", he added, in a reference to the work which France has been carrying on to produce an improved miniature atomic bomb.

M. Messmer said that the 20,805 million francs (about 1,500 pounds sterling) military budget for 1965 represented 22.60 per cent of the total 1965 budget, as against this year's proportion of 23 per cent. Thirty-seven per cent of the 1965 budget will be spent on nuclear development.

Speaking about new equipment which the French armed forces would receive in 1965, M. Messmer said the Mirage-3 fighter and Mirage-4 fighter-bomber would continue to come into service and that the army would receive more than 100 new tanks.

MANPOWER REDUCTION

He also told the National Assembly that the French armed forces next year will be down to roughly half of its manpower strength of three years ago. He said that despite greater expenditures on atomic armament the ministry is keeping its budget balanced by reductions in manpower, especially in the army.

He said the armed forces next year will total 585,000 men as compared with 1,030,000 in 1961. Of the total, the army will account for 338,000 men. The reduction in manpower was made possible by the withdrawal of troops from Algeria and other points overseas as France liquidated its former colonial empire.

GEN. DE GAULLE REPLY TO COMMUNIST CHINESE

HONGKONG, November 9 (Reuter) – President De Gaulle said in a message to Mr. Chou En-lai, the Chinese Premier, that his government is always ready to take part in discussions on disarmament, according to the New China News Agency today.

France's view was that priority should be given to nuclear disarmament, and this could be realised in practice only with efficient control, he said.

The message, in reply to Mr. Chou's letter about China's atom bomb explosion, said: "The intentions of the French government remain always the same.

"It has, moreover, expressed many a time that it would be always ready to participate fully in all serious negotiation which might be organised between the competent and responsibile powers, to discuss, on a constructive and practical basis, questions of disarmament".

Visiting Royal Australian Air Force Director-General of Medical Services, Air Vice Marshal L.R. Trudinger (second from right) discusses tropical medical problems with SEATO Medical Research Laboratory directors. From left: General Pung Pintuyothin, Director-General of the SEATO Laboratory; Wing Commander Alan Cameron, RAAF Medical Services, Air Vice Marshal Trudinger, and Colonel J.L. Hansen, Director of the U.S. Component of SEATO Laboratory.

USE OF BASE WELCOMED

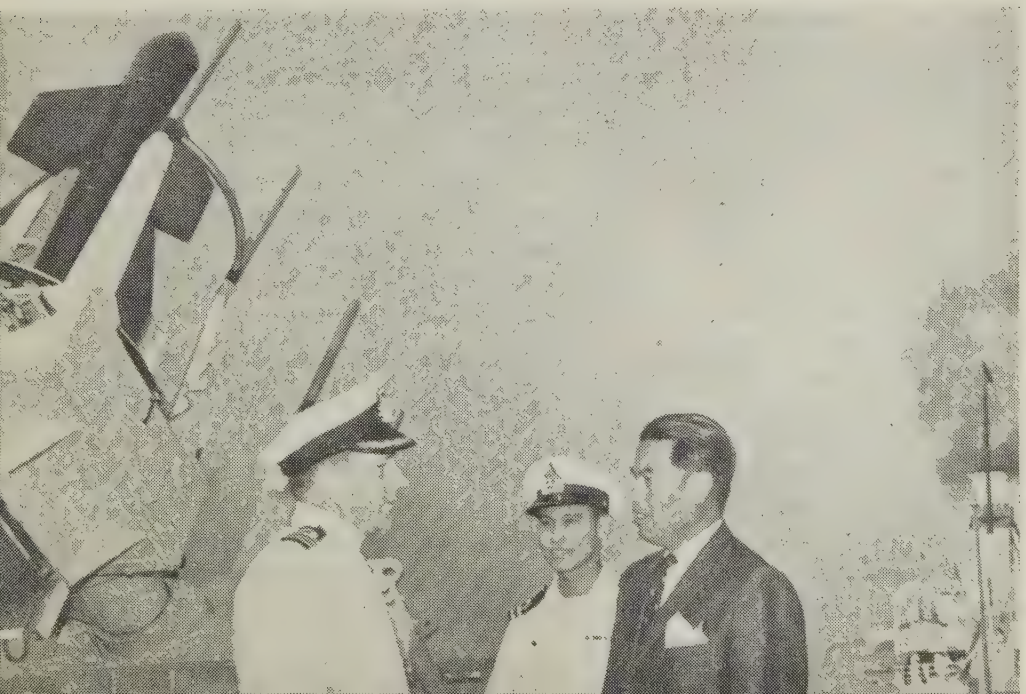
The United States would welcome Australian participation in the use of the North-West Cape Communications base in Western Australia, the commander of U.S. Naval Forces in the Philippines, Rear Admiral J.P. Monroe, said in Sydney on October 12.

He said joint control of the centre was not impossible, just impracticable.

Admiral Monroe was speaking after an inspection of the $70,000,000 naval communications base being built for the U.S. at Exmouth Gulf in northern Western Australia. He said no agreement had yet been reached on the possibility of Australian use of the centre but he was sure the U.S. Government would welcome some arrangement.

"Any agreement for co-operation between friends strengthens the free world," he said. "Australia, as far as I know, has made no approach, however, for joint control of the centre."

Admiral Monroe said the centre would be used to relay and transmit messages to U.S. naval forces operating in the Indian Ocean. The station's communications systems would enable it to send signals half-way round the world. It would be a very important link, reaching Washington through the Philippines to the east, and through a similar station in Ethiopia to the west. (AIS)



SEATO Secretary-General, Mr. Konthi Suphamongkhon, inspected Royal Australian Navy ships, DERWENT and TEAL, which visited Bangkok in January. Here, captain of the frigate HMAS DERWENT, Commander Ross Swan, explains the Sea-cat anti-aircraft missile system—at left—to Mr. Konthi and Thai liaison officer, Lieutenant Prida Karasuddhi (RTN.)

CONSCRIPTION TO MEET COMMITMENTS

OTTAWA, November 27 (Reuter) – Australia's Minister for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Hasluck, today said his country introduced conscription because of its deep concern over aggression in many parts of the world and "naked aggression" in Asia.

Mr. Hasluck told a press conference here that Australia could not fulfill its commitments under the South-East Asia Treaty Organisation (SEATO) unless it was in a position to make forces available for service outside Australia.

Speaking after talks with his Canadian counterpart, Mr. Paul Martin, the Australian Minister said a number of South-East Asian countries formerly under colonial rule new found their independence being threatened and likely to be lost by aggression.

Australia was resisting this aggression by helping Malaysia to defend itself against Indonesia and by aiding South Viet-Nam in its fight against Communist aggression from North Vietnam

FOURTH CADET COLLEGE FOR EAST PAKISTAN

November 10: President Mohammad Ayub Khan on November 6 laid the foundation stone of a cadet college in Sardah, East Pakistan. This will be the fourth cadet college in that Province.

The President said such institutions laid special emphasis on the development of character, initiative and leadership and provided an excellent training ground for entry into the defence services.

The college was of special importance to the people of the province, he said.

The President said that he had been giving great priority and necessary financial resources to develop scientific and technological education in the country.

About progress of education in East Pakistan, the President said that the province had been able to take a big leap forward.

He said the two universities whose foundations were laid recently would be ready shortly. This would bring the total number of universities set up in East Pakistan to six. There was a similar increase in the number of engineering and medical colleges.

President said that there would be further increase in educational progress in the Third Five Year Plan. He was happy that a tentative allocation of Rs. 1400 million had been made for education in East Pakistan in the plan period.

This, he said, was Rs. 200 million more than allocated in the Second Five-Year Plan. (P.N.S.)

PHILIPPINE DEFENCE PREPARATIONS

MANILA, January 7 (AP)–The Philippine armed forces have improved their defence preparations substantially in the last three years, particularly in this country's southern and central areas, General Alfredo M. Santos has reported.

General Santos, Armed Forces Chief of Staff, said in a report to Defense Secretary Macario Peralta released by his office that naval forces in the south have been increased considerably in order to combat rampant smuggling and illegal entries.

The southern Philippine islands are near Malaysian Borneo and several Indonesian islands. Concern has been expressed here over illegal immigration from Indonesia and smuggling from Borneo.

General Santos said the Navy has arrested more than 570 people for violation of customs laws and nearly 500 aliens for illegal entry over the last three years. He reported that the armed forces have confiscated smuggled goods valued at 51 million pesos (13 million dollars) in the same period.

UNIT FOR SEATO USE

Meanwhile, the Army has trained a unit for immediate employment in the SEATO (South-East Asia Treaty Organization) area "when the need for it arises," General Santos said. The size of the unit was not disclosed.

More than 6,000 officers and 20,500 enlisted personnel were trained in local military schools during the period, while 780 officers and 760 enlisted men were sent to schools abroad, mostly in the United States.

Nearly 1,000 reserve officers and 16,000 trainees underwent six-month training programs, and 480 officers completed one-month annual active duty training.

The Armed Forces carried out 11 military exercises, and participated in 32 bilateral manoeuvres, mostly with the United States, plus four SEATO exercises.

He also said the period saw completion of an operational plan for employment of American and Philippine forces in the defence of the Philippines against overt Communist attack.

Pakistan-Iran Visa Abolition

RAWALPINDI, PAKISTAN, December 1 (AP)–Iran and Pakistan have abolished visas for travel between the two countries, an official announcement said.

Travellers between Pakistan and Iran will be allowed a maximum of three months stay without a visa.

SEATO's eight-nation Meteorological Committee held its fourth meeting in Bangkok recently. Shown in conference at SEATO Headquarters are (left to right, far side): Lieutenant-Colonel Nazar Hussain Shah of Pakistan; Lieutenant-Colonel Arsenio F. Flores, PAF, Mr. Hugo de la Cruz, and Major Vivencio A. Valdez, PA, of the Philippines; Commander Ian Broben (Australia) and Wing Commander John Lewis (United Kingdom) of SEATO Military Planning Office; Monsieur l'Inginieur en Chef L.J. Guiraud (chairman) and Lieutenant-Colonel G. Legris, FAF, of France; Group Captain Bampen Xupravati of Thailand (partly obscured); Mr. D.H. Johnson and Commander R.R. Fotheringham, RN, of United Kingdom; and Colonel R.L. Sorey and Captain J.P. Fleet of the United States.

SEATO METEOROLOGICAL COMMITTEE MEETING

BANGKOK, December 17, 1964 SEATO's Meteorological Committee ended its fourth meeting here this morning.

The meeting, was held at SEATO Headquarters where aspects of meteorological forecasting and other associated matters were discussed.

The Chief, Military Planning Office, Major-General H.A. Prince, CBE, officially opened the meeting and then handed over to the Chairman, M. L.J. Guiraud, the chief delegate from France.

Chief delegates were:

Australia:	Mr. W.A. Dwyer
France:	Monsieur l'Ingenieur en Chef L.J. Guiraud (Chairman)
New Zealand:	Gp. Capt. R.G. Simmers
Pakistan:	Lt. Col. Nazar Hussain Shah
Philippines:	Lt. Col. A.F. Flores, PAF
Thailand:	Capt. Prasert Soontarotok, RTN
United Kingdom:	Mr. D.H. Johnson
United States:	Col. Robert L. Sorey, USAF

AUSTRALIA AIDS PHILIPPINES

Next to the United States the country that has given the most aid to the Philippines under the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) is Australia, General Alfredo M. Santos, Chief of Staff of the Philippine Armed Forces and his country's Military Advisers to SEATO disclosed last May 7.

For the last five years or so, the Australian Government's assistance for SEATO defence to the Philippines amounted to £6,318,953.

The most recent of such help, General Santos said, is the ship turned over to the Philippines for oceanographic survey. The Bureau of Coast and Geodetic Survey will use it for making nautical and topographical charts, and for other operations that require the use of modern oceanographic equipment.

Australian economic assistance to the Philippines since 1958 includes: 11,300 yards of military canvas and cloth, 10,000 blankets, 200 tents and tent components, construction tools and materials, medical supplies and hospital beds.

In 1958 Australia sent 50 Holden cars to the Philippines and 70 field wireless stations.

The Philippine Navy was the recipient of four Australian 54-ton seaward patrol craft, two railroad fuel tankers, seven specially-equipped Holden vehicles and communications equipment. (AIS)

Chief of New Zealand Naval Staff, Rear Admiral R.E. Washbourn, visited SEATO Headquarters in December. Here, second from the right, he is pictured with the Deputy Secretary-General, Mr. David Wraight, a fellow New Zealander; Brigadier W.S. McKinnon, New Zealand Army Quarter-Master General who accomponied Admiral Washbourn; the Secretary-General, Mr. Konthi Suphamongkhon; and the Chief, Military Planning Office, Major-General H.A. Prince.

NEW ZEALAND NAVAL CHIEF VISITS THAILAND

BANGKOK, December 10, 1964. Chief of New Zealand Naval Staff, Rear Admiral R.E. Washbourn, CB, DSO, OBE, spent four days in Bangkok in December.

He arrived on December 6 and made official calls before flying to "Operation Crown" at Loeng Nok Tha, near Mukdaharn on December 8.

Official calls included: Supreme Command Headquarters Chief of Staff, Air Chief Marshal Dawee Chullasapya; the New Zealand Ambassador, Sir Stephen Weir; Royal Thai Navy Commander – in – Chief, Admiral M.C. Kanjitphol Abhakorn; SEATO Secretary-General, Mr. Konthi Suphamongkhon.

More RAN Ships Get Missiles

CANBERRA, December 29 (Reuter) – Two more Australian warships have been equipped with British Seacat close-range sea to air missiles and will begin trials with them next month, a Navy defence spokesman said here today.

The spokesman said the self-defence, anti-aircraft missile system had recently been installed in two modern frigates, Paramatta and Yarra.

OIL DRILLING IN PAKISTAN

KARACHI, Pakistan, October 1 (Reuter) – Drilling for oil is to begin at Juldia, 53 miles south of Chittagong, in East Pakistan, by the end of September or early October, according to reports reaching here.

The reports add that drilling will also be undertaken at Pindi Gheb, 75 miles south of Rawalpindi, in West Pakistan, some time in October.

Two British Commonwealth ships move into their Klong Toey Harbour berths during a visit to Bangkok. At left is the HMS Ajax with Australian destroyer, HMAS Vendetta, about to berth. With the New Zealand ship, HMNZS Otago and Royal Fleet Auxiliary Gold Ranger, the ships held a combined exercise with units of the Royal Thai Navy in the Gulf of Siam.

New Appointments

NEW SEATO MILITARY ADVISER FOR NEW ZEALAND

A former Chief of the Military Planning Office at SEATO Headquarters, has been appointed New Zealand Military Adviser to that organization.

He is Major-General Leonard Whitmore Thornton, CB, CBE, who was born in October, 1916, in Christchurch. He graduated from the Royal Military College, Duntroon, in 1937, and was awarded the King's Medal as the outstanding graduate of the year.

He served with 2 NZ Division in the Middle East and Italy from 1940 until the end of the war in Europe. Command appointments included command of 5 Field Artillery Regiment and Commander of Divisional Artillery in the rank of Brigadier. He also attended Staff College, Haifa, and filled various staff appointments in 2 NZ Division including BM Inf Bde and GSO 1.

New Zealand SEATO Military Adviser, Major-General L. W. Thornton, CB, CBE.

He was awarded the OBE in 1945 and was twice mentioned in despatches. After the war in Europe he was appointed Senior British Liaison Officer to General MacArthur's headquarters in Japan. After staff and command appointments in New Zealand, he attended Defence College in 1952 and was, for two years, Senior Army Liaison Officer and Head of Joint Staff in London. Subsequent appointments were Quartermaster-General and Adjutant-General in New Zealand and, in 1958, Chief of the Military Planning Office of SEATO in Bangkok before returning to NZ to become Chief of the General Staff and GOS the NZ Division on September 1, 1960 (this latter appointment no longer exists, as NZ Division ceased early 1962).

Major-General Thornton was awarded the CBE in 1957 and the CB in the New Year's Honours, 1962.

Seato Chronology

December 8 : New Zealand Navy Chief of Staff, Rear Admiral R.E. Washbourn conferred with senior officers at SEATO Headquarters.

December 9-18 : Experts undertook study of SEATO Graduate School of Engineering.

December 16-17 : SEATO Meteorological conference held at SEATO Headquarters.

December 17 : Medical conference on parasitic worm diseases held at SEATO Laboratory.

December 30 : New Zealand Attorney-General, Mr. J.R. Hanan, visited SEATO Headquarters.

January 17 : United Kingdom Deputy Secretary of State for Defence and Minister for Defence (Army), Mr. Fred Mulley, visited SEATO Headquarters.

January 17 : SEATO Deputy Secretary-General, Mr. D.A. Wraight, departed for discussions in Pakistan and the United Kingdom.

January 18 : Swedish Chief of Defence Staff, Major-General C.E.A. Almgren, visited SEATO Headquarters.

January 22-26 : Royal Australian Navy ships, frigate Derwent and minesweeper Teal visited Bangkok.

January 28 : SEATO Secretary-General, Mr. Konthi Suphamongkhon, left Bangkok to attend Sir Winston Churchill's funeral and for SEATO discussions in London and Paris.

January 29-February 2 : Australian Minister for Defence, Senator Shane Paltridge, visited Bangkok as part of a South-East Asia tour.

Books of Interest

ARCHER, PETER: Communism and the Law; a background book. London, The Bodley Head, 1963. 112p.

BAYO, ALBERTO: 150 Questions For a Guerilla. Translated by Hugo Hartenstein and Dennis Harber. Edited by Robert K. Brown, Denver. 1963. 86p.

BENNINGTON-CORNELL ANTHROPOLOGICAL SURVEY OF HILL TRIBES IN THAILAND: A Report on tribal peoples in Chiengrai Province, north of the Mae Kok River. Bangkok, The Siam Society, 1964 (Data Paper No. 1). Report presented by Lucien M. Hanks, Lauriston Sharp and Jane R. Hanks.

BETTISON, D.G.: The Independence of Papua-New Guinea; What Are the Pre-requisites? Four lectures presented under the auspices of the Public Lectures Committee of the Australian National University, by D.G. Bettison, E.K. Fisk, F.J. West and J.G. Crawford. Sydney, Angus & Robertson, 1962. 78p.

BONNET, GABRIEL: Les Guerres Insurrectionnelles et Revolutionnaires de l'Antiquite a Nos Jours. Paris, Payot, 1958. 287p. (355.48)

COMMITTEE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. Trade negotiations for a better free world economy. New York, 1964.

DOOLIN, DENNIS J. Editor: Communist China; the politics of student opposition. Translated with an introduction by Dennis J. Doolin. Stanford, University, The Hoover Institution, 1964. 70p. (Hoover Institution Studies)

ELLIOTT, JAMES R.: The Appeal of Communism in the Underdeveloped Nations. Dubuque, Wm. C. Brown Book Co., 1962. xi, 159p.

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE: Trade of Less-Developed Countries; Development Plans. Study of the Second Five-Year Plan of Pakistan. Geneva, The Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, 1962. (GATT Program for Expansion on of International Trade) 45p.

GRANT, BRUCE: Indonesia. Melbourne, University Press, 1964. vii, 190p.

HOFFMAN, GEORGE W.: Yugoslavia and the New Communism, by George W. Hoffman and Fred Warner Neal. New York, Twentieth Century Fund, 1962. xvi, 146p.

HUSAIN, A.F.A.: Problems of social integration of industrial workers in Khulua with special reference to the problem of industrial unrest, by A.F.A. Husain and A. Farouk. Dacca, Dacca University Socio-Eonomic Research Board, 1961.

KHAN, RAFIQUE A.: A Report on health conditions in North-East Thailand with particular reference to the province of Ubol. Bangkok, SEATO, 1963. v, 192p.

MACAPAGAL, DIOSDADO: Speeches and statements of President Diosdado Macapagal. Manila, Bureau of Printing, 1963-1964.

SANIEL, JOSEFA M.: Japan and the Philippines 1868-1898. Quezon City, University of the Philippines, 1962. xvi, 409p. *In* Philippine Social Sciences and Humanities Review, volume xxvii, January-December 1962.

SHANNON, IAN: Australian Trade With Asia. Melbourne, the Committee for Economic Development of Australia, 1962. 53p.

SUTTON, JOSEPH L, *editor*: Problems of Politics and Administration in Thailand. Bloomington, Indiana Univ., Institute of Training for Public Service, 1962. 205p.

TREGASKIS, RICHARD: Vietnam Diary. New York, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1963. 401p., illus.

UNITED NATIONS FACT-FINDING MISSION TO SOUTH VIET-NAM: Report... Washington, Subcommittee to investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and Other Internal Security Laws of the Committee on the Judiciary, United State Senate, 1964, vii, 324p.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE: Language and Area Study Programs in American Universities. Washington, Dep. of State, Bureau of Intelligence and Research, 1962. xvi, 143p.

VILORIA, LEANDRO A.: Resources for Development; a survey of foreign institutions rendering technical assistance to the Philippines. Diliman, Office of Research Coordination, University of the Philippines, 1963. vi, 333p.

HEMISPHERE: ASIAN – AUSTRALIAN VIEWPOINTS AND IDEAS, edited by R.J. Maguire: An illustrated anthology culled from the monthly magazine, Hemisphere, which aims at engendering intellectual exchange and fostering knowledge between Australians and the peoples of Asia. The articles show a diversity of conditions and achievements in the history of Asia and Australia. Contributors are from nine nations: Australia, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippines, and Thailand. Their articles include archaeology, architecture, art, biography, ethnology, history, literature, music, philosophy, and sociology. – F. W. Cheshire, Melbourne, 305pp.

Seato Publications

(The following publications may be obtained, on request, from the Public Information Office, SEATO Headquarters, P.O. Box 517, Bangkok, Thailand or from the national information services of the member countries.)

Report on SEATO 1963 - 64 (English, Thai) – Annual report by SEATO Secretary-General.

SEATO: 1954 – 1964 – A pictorial and written review of 10 years of SEATO progress.

Story of SEATO (English, Thai)

Information pamphlet on SEATO with notes on member countries.

The Manila Pact and the Pacific Charter

Texts of the South-East Asia Collective Defence Treaty and the Pacific Charter, with explanatory notes.

Gandhara Sculpture in Pakistan (English, Thai)

The origin and development of Gandhara art.

THE SIAM DIRECTORY: Greatly expanded and completely revised, the latest edition of the annual Siam Directory is both practical and fascinating. Along with the usual wealth of bare facts and figures and up-to-date statistics, the book contains a generous offering of expository pieces on a wide range of subjects pertaining to Thailand, its people, and its relations with the world at large. One finds not only the list of the present Cabinet Ministers but those of former years dating back to 1932; not only the names of government agencies and inter national organizations (in both Thai and English) but the names (only in English) of their chiefs and principal officials; not only the number of metric tons of exported rice and cubic metres of produced timbers, but interesting descriptions of their various kinds and qualities. Included among the features designed to serve both Thais and foreigners are, to mention at random: a classified business and industries section, a list of hotels in the provinces, immigration rules and regulations, Thai festivals and ceremonies.

All this information is arranged in easy-to-find, well-indexed sections and comes between handsome gold-lettered covers. Compiled by an editorial board headed by Mr. Chamni Pimpisarn, a well-known journalist. The Siam Directory, 96, Mansion 2, Rajadamnoen Ave. Bangkok. Price: Baht 250; US $13.00; Sterling £5.0.0.

Aspects of the History, Culture and Religions of Pakistan

Lectures by Dr. Ishtiaq Hussain Qureshi, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Karachi, as a travelling lecturer under the SEATO Cultural Relations Program.

SEATO Activities Under the Cultural Relations Program

SEATO activities from 1957-1964 in the field of education.

Collective Security: Shield of Freedom (Revised, 1963)

The nature and scope of the various collective security pacts linking 41 nations of the Free World. Foreword by Mr. Pote Sarasin, Secretary-General of SEATO. 165 pp.

Medical

Research into Disease – I : Cholera (Pakistan – SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory)

Posters:

The Painter's View of his Country – I
Toward a Better Life (English, Thai)
Collective Security – Pathway to Peace

Communist Subversion: Three Views

By Lt. Gen. Sheikh, Minister of the Interior, Pakistan; Pote Sarasin, Secretary-General of SEATO; and Fructuoso B. Cabahug, Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Republic of the Philippines.

Communist Economic Subversion: A Reappraisal

By Dr. Hans Heymann Jr., a discussion of the growing Communist reliance on economic measures as tools of foreign policy.

Peking On Revolution

Extracts from speeches and articles on the 90th anniversary of the birth of Lenin indicating the demand for revolutionary uprising.

Tibet

Excerpts from the report issued by the International Commission of Jurists. Sketch map and photographs.

Peking on War

Mao Tse-tung's views on war explained.

Target : Labour Union (English, Thai)

An account of Communist techniques of infiltration and control of the labour movement.

Life in Mainland China

"Story of an Intellectual"
"Story of a Country Doctor"
"Story of a Factory Worker"
"Stories of a Farm Worker and Coolie"
"A Student's Story"

Freedom or Communism ?

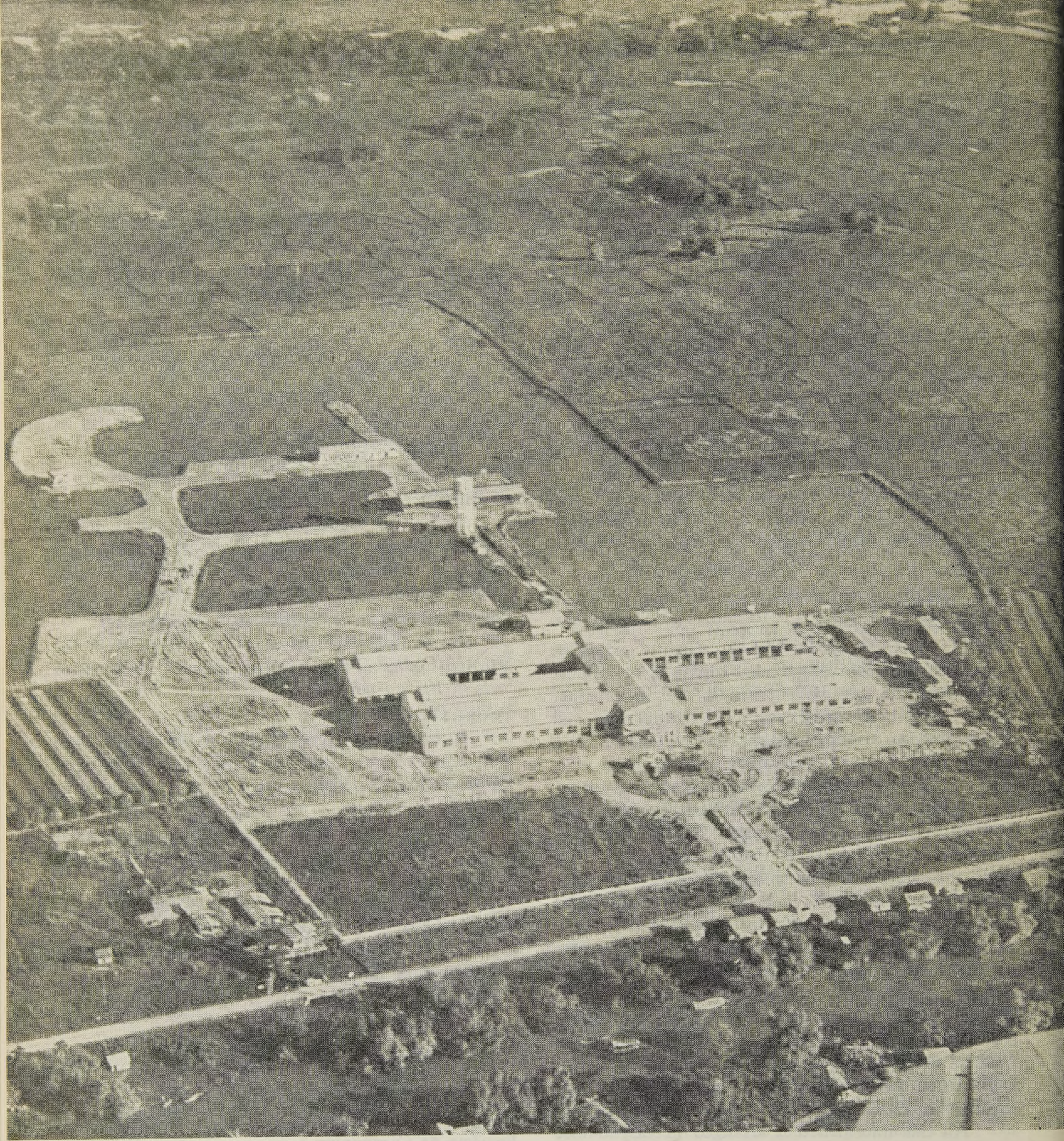
Text of a lecture given by Dr. Luang Suriyabongs at the first SEATO Seminar on Countering Communist Subversion, Baguio, Philppines.i

Communist Tactics in Asia

The real Communist aims in Asia and the tactics being employed to attain them.

Politics in Command

Chinese intellectuals and the Communist Party.



An aerial view of the Thai-Australian Rebuild Vehicle Workshop set in paddy-fields and vegetable gardens at Rangsit on the north-western outskirts of Bangkok.

Printed by Chaveng Chavengthamarat at the Thai Sambhand Press. 62-64, Fuang Nakorn Road, Bangkok. February 1965